The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,810. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	,, 2	0
First insertion, each line	,, 0	6
Second insertion	,, 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible] charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

[illegible]ARD—June 3rd, at the European General Hospital, Mr. John Prichard, Chief Inspector Municipal [illegible]yor's Department, aged 45 years.

[illegible]LOGG—June 4th, at the European General Hospital, [illegible]rd Henry Kellogg, seaman ship *Hannibal*, aged [illegible] years.

[illegible]N—June 5th, at the European General Hospital [illegible]hard Green, late Quarter Master H. M.'s S. S. [illegible]ramis, aged 33 years.

BENGAL.

Death.

[illegible]HT—At 9-1, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, on the 26th [illegible], Robert Wright, aged 70 years, 2 months and 9 [illegible].

MADRAS.

Death.

[illegible]DES—At Calicut, on the 25th May, Charles Henry Robinson Geddes, aged 23 years, 6 months, third son of James Loraine Geddes, late Surgeon General, Madras Army.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 4½½ Tons Register, Captain Teasdale. For Freight apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain Seward, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off arrival of the English mail steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Weather permitting.

Tuesday 7th June.......MAHARAJ.......................... at 6 P. M.
Friday 10th ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 7th June......JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 1 P. M.
Friday 10th ,, ...MAHARAJ...................... at 3 P. M.
Tuesday 14th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 10th and Surat on the 14th instant, will be the last Steamer for the Season.

For rates of Freight and apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 4th June 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May 1864. Agents Ship *Sparkler*.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *Campbell*, from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, failing the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Campbell*.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Duleep Singh*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "HANNIBAL" FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous Advertisement, the Customs Authorities not having granted us permission to land the unclaimed Cargo by this vessel at the Elphinstone Bunder, we have been compelled to land it at the risk and cost of the concerned, on the Town Bunder; with instructions that the same be retained until our claims for Boat-hire, Landing, Watching, &c. have been paid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Hannibal*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per French Barque *Aurore*, Captain Maillard, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Maillard will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Barque *Aurore*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Tartar*, Captain Smith, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

WATSON, BOGLE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Tartar*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Caribbean*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Robinson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for the *Caribbean*.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain Campbell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ધી પરીનચ આફ વેલચ શીપીગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Romania*, Captain Cruikshank, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cruikshank will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon of the 10th instant for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party consisting of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

8 Invalids
21 Men in health.
2 Women.
8 Children.

Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision, and Water.

The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, 6th June 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Preliminary Advertisement.—The Rampart Removal Committee propose, with the concurrence of Government, to sell by Public Auction, on or about the 1st of August next, a few lots of ground, on the site of the old Ramparts.

The lots will be sold on Building Leases of 99 years, and will have frontages of from 30 to 40 feet each, with a depth of from 120 to 140 feet. The frontage will be eastward facing the old town.

There will probably be 5 such lots, forming one block, in Hornby Row, in the neighbourhood of the old Bazar Gate.

5 Lots in Rampart Row 140 feet deep.
5 Lots in Rope Walk Row 140 feet deep.

Further particulars will be furnished in future Advertisements, but in the mean time any information the Rampart Removal Committee can furnish with reference to the conditions which it is proposed to insert in the leases, may be obtained on personal application to the undersigned at his office near the Cooperage until the 10th instant.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Bombay, 1st June 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે હાઊચ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

बंबे हाऊस लेंड ऍांड इंवेष्टमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 11th May 1864, viz:—

"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises, which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on Thursday, the 9th instant, for the construction by contract of

Twenty Night Soil Carts, and Twenty Scavenging Carts, as per pattern, to be seen in the Surveyor's Office.

ALSO,

For the daily supply by contract of 2 Candies and 5 Phurras of Gram and 5,250 Bundles of Hay, at such time and place as may be appointed.

A deposit of two per cent. will be required to accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 3rd June 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

- Croquet
- Armstrong Gun
- Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
- Circassian Pussle
- Parlour or Lawn Bowls
- The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
- Boxes of Puzzles
- Troco or Lawn Billiards
- Bowling Green Bowls
- The Boat Puzzle
- The Tournament
- The "In statu quo Chess-board"
- The Portable B. C. D. Board
- Staunton Chess Men
- Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
- German Billiards
- Historical Loto
- Numerical Puzzle
- The Game of Squails
- ,, ,, Non Plus
- ,, Decimal Puzzle
- The Rotatory Gammon
- ,, Aunt Sally
- ,, Ringolette
- ,, Russian Bear Hunt
- ,, English Loto
- ,, Targetta
- ,, Red, White, and Blue
- ,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
- ,, Game of War
- ,, Puff and Dart
- ,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
- ,, Gwalior
- ,, Hard Lines
- ,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
- ,, Oxford University Boat Race.
- Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOK-KEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W.," care Publisher *Times of India*.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day removed from No. 1 Meadow Street, to the premises immediately opposite.

Bombay. 1st June 1864. P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. Wheatley & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.

26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rupees 150 per Share is payable on all Shares in the above Company; on or before the 15th day of June next to the undersigned, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 27th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held within the Bank's Office on MONDAY, the 20th instant, when the following Resolutions which were agreed to at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24, 00 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 5th day of June next, of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 3rd June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that under Section XXXVIII. of Act X. of 1863, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, will be held, within the Bank Premises, on THURSDAY, the 16th June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER BANK OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—Under Clause XL. of Act X. of 1863, we beg to request that you will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors on THURSDAY the 9th June 1864, to take into consideration the advisability of rescinding the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors held on the 7th March last, and to subsitute therefor one authorising the issue of one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every *two* as formerly resolved.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.
D. BYRAMJEE.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
ARDASEIR BOMANJEE.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE.
CURSONDASS MUDDUNJEE.
KHIMJEE VUNDRAVUN.
RUGNATHJEE NUTHOO.
OOTHOWJEE MOWJEE.
THOMAS JONES.
DAVID LAUCHLAN.
SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA.
CURSETJEE PALONJEE POWALLA.

I accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank Office on THURSDAY the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the above Proposition.

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 7th May 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

Head Office in London:

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor*.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor*.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor*.

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary*.

THE Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. Dent & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to

LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO LET.—A nice compact BUNGALOW of four Rooms, Compound, Vehar Water, partly furnished, and situated in Mazagon. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Furniture can be had at a valuation. Apply to Mr. PESTONJEE BURJORJEE, No. 1, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A 12 inch Hydraulic Press complete, with a set of Hand Pumps, Connecting Pipes, and Spare Leathers. Apply to FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—

400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 ,, ,, Spiced ,,
46 ,, ,, Lobsters.
546 ,, ,, Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.

Fort and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	,, 18	,,
Very fine Do.	,, 23	,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,, 26	,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,, 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	,, 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ..... per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	,, ,,

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and uliage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	,, 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,, 15
Do. white do.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,, 38
Green Seal, quarts	,, 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,, 32
Chateau Beychevelle	,, 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,, 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,, 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	,, 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } Expected shortly.	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,, 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,, 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,, 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding } At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at	Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
li quot	,, 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at	Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
parkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2¼, 2¼ and 2½.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.—Just arrived from South Australia, per Ship *Northumberland*, and for sale at the stable of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee, (58) fifty-eight well bred Horses, consisting of Carriages Pairs, Buggy Horses, already broken, Racing Stocks, and first class Hacks.

These Horses are for positive sale, as the Owner is desirous of returning to Adelaide.

Byculla Stable, 21st May 1864.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by Mr. J. Thornhill, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.

Bombay—Established, 1850.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale:—

Rifles and Guns.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.
Cognacs.—Otard, Dupuy's & Co.'s and Martell & Co.'s 1857.
Sherries.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.
Gin.—Booth's Old Tom.
Sparkling Moselle and Hock.—Mumm's extra superior.
Champagnes.—Forestier's 1st quality, pints and quarts.

2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture, and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

- Large Purple Kinolkhole.
- Curled Cress.
- Green Curled Endiv.
- Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
- Green Windsor Beans.
- Butler's deep Crimson Beet
- Early Champion Cabbage.
- Large Drumhead Cabbage.
- Thyme.
- Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
- Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
- Extra Curled Parsley.
- French Beans.
- Artichokes.
- Asparagus.
- Scarlet Runners.
- Brocoli.
- Brussel Sprouts.
- Carrots.
- Celery.
- Cucumbers.
- Vegetable Marrow.
- Lettuce.
- Mustard.
- Onion.
- Parsnip.
- Radish.
- Sea Karl.
- Spinach.
- Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
,, Reading do.
,, Tent do.
,, Argand do.
Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
} At 1½ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesau
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—

Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only*.

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5¼	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,, 5

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 10
10 ,,	,, 15
12 ,,	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,,	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,,	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	
Sugar Spoons ,,	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,,	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,,	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,,	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
युनाईटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on MONDAY the 13th June, at 3 P. M., to consider the propriety of altering the Memorandum of Association, which, as it now stands, precludes the Directors from engaging in Discount or other Banking operations.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).
बंबे बांडेड वेरहाउज कंपनी लिमीटेड.
બૉમ્બે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

PROSPECTUS.—AHMEDNUGGUR RACES FOR 1864.

STEWARDS.

General HEYLAND, C. B.
A. ST. J. RICHARDSON, Esq., C. S.
Lieut. Colonel TOWER, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
W. D'OYLY, Esq., C. S.
Lieut.-Colonel MONTGOMERY, 14th Regt.
Captain GIBBARD, R. H. A.
Captain A. SHEWELL, Staff, Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Derby. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30 for Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1 st. in excess of the Byculla standard. One and a half-mile. To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August.

2ND RACE.—Give and Take. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. 14 hands to carry 10 st., and for every inch above and below 7 lbs. to be added or deducted. Round the Course.

3RD RACE.—For all Tattoos 13 and under. Rs. 40 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Heats half-mile. Catch weights.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Cup of Rs. 300, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each. For all horses. One and three-quarter mile. Weight for age. 1 st. in excess of the Byculla standard. Winners to carry extra—

For one Race..........................5 lbs. }
For two Races ....7 lbs. } Maidens allowed 3 lbs.
For three Races ....10 lbs. }

To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August.

2ND RACE.—The Welter Stakes, for all Horses the property of Officers of the Nuggur Brigade. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Gentlemen riders. 13 st. 7 lbs. Three-quarter mile.

3RD RACE.—The Galloway Plate; value Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile. 14 hands to carry 10 st., for every inch below 7 lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Little Hack Stakes for Tattoos 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Rs. 15 Entrance. One and quarter mile. Catch weights over 9 stone.

THIRD DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Whim Stakes for all Arabs. Rs. 40 each. Rs. 150 from the Fund. 1 st. in excess of Byculla standard. One and half mile.

2ND RACE.—The Hack Stakes. Entrance Rs. 15: Rs. 75 added. Three-quarter mile; 10 st. 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400.

3RD RACE.—The Charger Stakes for all Horses *bona fide* the property of mounted Officers P. D. A. and that have been regularly ridden as such for one month previously. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 35. Gentlemen riders. 11 st. Winner of any race previous to starting 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

4TH RACE.—The Ladies' Plate; value Rs. 250, added to a Sweepstake of Rs. 50 each; for all horses the property of Officers, Civil and Military, *bona fide* residents in the Poona Division of the Army. 9 st. 7 lbs. Two miles. Gentlemen riders.

FOURTH DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Forced Handicap for all winners; (Hacks and Ponies excepted), optional to losers. Rs. 60 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. One mile and half.

2ND RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each H. F. For all Horses. 9 st. No penalty on professionals. One and three-quarter mile. Nominations to be on the 1st July, and name 1st August.

3RD RACE.—Selling Stakes. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. Three-quarter mile. Weight according to declared value, (for which the winner may be claimed). Rs. 1,000 to carry 11 st. For every Rs. 100 below that value 7lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Beaten Handicap, for all Horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Rs. 60 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. One mile.

FIFTH DAY.

NUGGER STEEPLE CHASES.

NUGGUR HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—Of 3 Gold Mohurs each; half forfeit, if declared by six o'clock on the evening before the Race, with Rs. 500 added; second horse to save his stake. Weight 11 st. 7 lbs. Cape, Colonial and English horses to carry 2 stones extra. The winner of any Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race, or Flat Race previous to starting, value Rs. 300, to carry 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have run three times and never won, allowed 4 lbs. Maiden riders allowed 3 lbs. Three Horses the property of different owners to start or the added money will be withheld. About three miles over a fair hunting country. Open to the whole of India. To close and name to the Secretary of the Nuggur Races by seven o'clock on the evening of the first day's racing.

PONEY STEEPLE CHASE—Of one Gold Mohur each; with Rs. 120 added: for all Ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under over one and half-mile of the Steeple Chase Course. Catch weights over 7 lbs. Three Ponies the property of different owners to start, or the public money will not be given. To close and name to the Secretary of the Nuggur Races by seven o'clock on the evening of the fourth day's racing.

RULES OF THE NUGGUR COURSE.

1. Stewards will be guided by the rules of the "Western India Turf Club" as far as possible with the exceptions named; the decisions, however, on all points will be final with no appeal thereon: they have power to postpone the Races on account the weather (before or at any time during the day of the Race) to each succeeding appointed Race day.
2. No horse shall start (except for "Hack" or "Poney Races") unless his owner has subscribed Rs. 30 to the Fund: in confederacies each must pay that sum.
3. Two horses (from different stables) to start for each Race, or public money will not be given.
4. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race, the nominations to be sent to the Secretary before noon on the day previous.
5. If any race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as appear to them most conducive to sport.
6. For the Charger Stakes owners of Chargers must produce Certificates that their horses have been ridden regularly as such.
7. The winner of each race pays 5 per cent. of *the public money* to defray expenses.
8. The winner of each Lottery pays a fixed sum of rupees 5 to the Fund.
9. Professional riders to carry 5 lbs. extra. Gentlemen riders who have never won a race in which they have ridden for public money, to be allowed 3 lbs.
10. Every horse trained on the Course shall pay a fee of Rs. 5 towards defraying expenses.
11. Weather permitting the Races will commence on the 1st Tuesday in August.

The length of the Nuggur Course is 220 yards short of one mile and half.

☞ All Communications to be addressed to the "SECRETARY OF THE RACES" 3rd Dragoon Guards, Ahmednuggur.

G. R. RAWLINSON, Capt., Secretary.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £125,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on London, and on other places, in India, China and the East where Branches and Agencies are in course of being established; also to purchase or collect Bills of Exchange on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
" " 6 " ....5 " "
" " 12 " ....7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The Corporation grants Loans on Government and other approved Convertible Securities, and discounts Bills and Hoondies on Current terms.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a large LIFE-BOAT. Enquire either on board the ship *Diamond*, or No. 27, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Astronomer*, Captain THOMAS, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *French Empire*, from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo damaged by *rain* or otherwise.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1864. Agents for the *French Empire*.

BANK OF INDIA.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Offices of the Bank this afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M., it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously that

Richard Willis, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
and
Limjee Manockjee, Esq, (Messrs. Manockjee Limjee & Co.)
be elected Directors of the Bank.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Sunday, 12th.......... 4h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th.......... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th.......... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	7	Mars rises at 1h. 22.	5 23	6 34	0 29	0 47	4th June 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 43.5.
Wed.	8	Mars sets at 1h. 29.	5 23	6 35	1 6	1 25	
Thur.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	1 44	2 3	
Fri.	10	Daybreak at 3h. 59.	5 23	6 36	2 23	2 45	
Sat.	11	St. Barnabas A. & M.	5 23	6 36	3 7	3 29	
Sun.	12	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 36	3 53	4 22	
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at 8h.	5 23	6 36	4 53	5 25	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 30TH MAY TO THE 5TH JUNE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 1 A.M.	Standard Barometer corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
May 30	29.800	29.725	83.2	91.4	76.5	79.6	None	0.03
" 31	29.773	29.691	83.4	93.2	78.0	80.5	"	None
June 1	29.749	29.637	81.9	92.8	78.5	81.0	"	0.08
" 2	29.694	29.608	83.4	93.5	78.4	81.0	"	None
" 3	29.662	29.537	83.4	92.0	78.0	80.0	"	"
" 4	29.623	29.538	83.1	91.8	78.0	80.6	"	"
" 5	Sunday.							

May 30.—Cirro cumuli, and nimbi scattered about light rain at midnight.
" 31.—Partially clouded with dense corri and nimbi; drop of rain at 4 A.M.
June 1.—Densely clouded with cumuli and nimbi; light rain at 4 & 6 A.M., lightning after sunset.
" 2.—Densely clouded with nimbi: drops of rain now and then lightning after 7 P.M.
" 3.—Densely clouded with cumuli and nimbi; hazy; lightning after sun set.
" 4.—Nearly overcast; thick haze around hor; lightning at midnight.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	June 1
AGRA	May 28	LAHORE	May 28
ALLAHABAD	May 28	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 31
BANGALORE	May 27	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 30	MEERUT	May 31
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 28
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway derives at least this advantage from its triple Government, that, whenever the management of the line is criticized by outsiders, either the Bombay Government, the local Board, or the Board of Directors in England is found ready to take up the cudgels in its defence. The three powers may quarrel among themselves, but they will always unite in order to repel the attack of their common enemy, the public. Thus, if our memory do not deceive us, it is not much more than a year ago since the Bombay Government denounced the conduct of the local Board in bitter and uncompromising language such as one seldom meets with in grave State papers. The Committee replied in a letter of Anglo-Indian asperity, and it seemed certain that the two controversialists would thenceforward remain implacable foes. What then is our astonishment to read, in the answer given by Government a week ago to the remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Railway mismanagement, some flowery compliments to the local Directors, who are described as "an able and willing body" of gentlemen exerting themselves with the heartiest zeal to improve the efficiency of the line! The *personnel* of the local Board has not changed, since it was subjected to the open and almost insulting censures of Government; what reason, then, can exist for the sudden change of opinion respecting its merits in high quarters? Are we to conclude that Sir Bartle Frere is unable to resist the temptation to indulge in fine writing, and that he distributes praise or blame, as the caprice takes him, without the slightest regard to the public importance attached to the utterances of the Governor of Bombay, and without any fair consideration of the matters submitted to his judgment? The weakness of our Government is, without a doubt, its partiality for sensational despatch and resolution writing. It seems never to lose an opportunity of showing that it prefers literary smartness to the careful and reserved style which is most becoming in official documents. We cannot therefore set a very high value on either the sincerity or the soundness of any opinions it may choose to express.

The wording of the reply to the Chamber of Commerce is peculiarly ungracious, and gives one the impression that the principal object aimed at by Government was not to ascertain whether any remedies could be suggested for the defects of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but to administer a very decided snub to the Chamber for having presumed to meddle with the matter. In point of argument the letter signed by Colonel Rivers is even weaker than the weak defence of the Back Bay Job. The Government first of all contends that the Railway Company was fully justified in giving notice that they would not after the 5th of May receive cotton for carriage to Bombay at any of the stations on their North Eastern line, because the Thull Ghaut works are still unfinished, and "last year the Company had to pay about two "lacs for rain-damaged cotton, in consequence "of their having to unload the cotton, cart it "for twelve miles, and reload it at places where "the rainfall is about 200 inches in four months." Now, it is obvious that the Company acted prudently in refusing to receive more cotton than they could carry; nor are we prepared to contest the point that the break in the line at the Thull Ghaut is the main cause of their inability to make better traffic arrangements than those which now exist, although all the information we have been able to gather on the subject goes to show that the failure of the Railway was owing less to the necessity for carting the traffic at the Thull Ghaut than to the defective rolling stock and general want of system on the line itself. But what the Chamber of Commerce and the public complain of is the shortness of the notice given by the Company. Their advertisement was published on the 19th of April, and the traffic was stopped on the 5th of May. Sixteen days' warning that the "staple trade of the Presidency" would be brought to a stand-still at a certain date! And the Government has the audacity to maintain that no loss can have been inflicted on the mercantile community by this stoppage of the traffic in cotton, because the Railway delivers more cotton, at a very low charge for transit, in Bombay, than could be brought down by the old country roads. It might be supposed that the Government intended this argument as a joke; but there are the figures in black and white, with the inference gravely drawn therefrom, to bear witness to the almost incredible folly of which even able officials can be guilty when they attempt to deal with practical questions. What satisfaction, we should like to know, is it to a merchant who has made his usual contracts for the delivery of cotton in Bombay during May and June, in full reliance on the carrying powers of the Railway, to be told at the end of the month of April that the Railway will not take his cotton, but that he has no just cause for complaint, inasmuch as, if the Railway had not existed, he would have been compelled to use the country roads which he now speaks of as beneath his notice? The Government believes that there has been no loss to the merchants in general; but many individual merchants have suffered very heavy losses through inability to make good their contracts, and they certainly have a very strong moral, if they have no legal, claim for compensation against the Railway Company.

But perhaps the most extraordinary paragraph in the whole letter is that which contains the expression of His Excellency's "hope that, "before long, the doubling of the line between "Callian and the foot of the Ghaut, *which "Government recommended last November*, will be "undertaken." "Hope lives eternal in the human breast" and Sir Bartle Frere seems to have more than the average share of this invaluable gift to mankind. Still, a Government living on hope is not a very ennobling spectacle; and, when Sir Bartle Frere tells us that he can still only *hope* that a work which he recommended more than six months ago will be commenced "before long," it is at best exceedingly doubtful whether the necessary doubling of the line will be completed within the next three years. The final paragraph of the letter conveys a sneer or two at the supposed fondness of the Chamber of Commerce for writing minutes instead of making specific propositions. The proposition that a double line should be at once constructed was surely specific enough to please the most jealous critic. Until this essential work is finished, all "the exertions of an able and willing "body of local Directors, and of an experienced "and most zealous General Manager" will be of no avail; and an assurance must be obtained that there shall be no further delay in the commencement of the work. Our Chamber of Commerce cannot quietly submit to the rebuke which it has received from Government; it is bound to assert its own independence of thought and action; and the first step it ought to take should be to pass a resolution condemning the reply of Government to its letter as highly unsatisfactory, and referring the whole matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State. It is time that the influence of English opinion were brought to bear upon our Government. Anglo-Indian officials, fancying themselves secure from effective criticism, are wont to play such fantastic tricks with their little brief authority as even despots in Europe would be ashamed of; it is only when their names come before the English public, that ambitious Governors and Secretaries begin to guide their footsteps warily. The high-handed manner in which Sir Bartle Frere has lately attempted to use his powers as Governor can only be checked by a reference to England.

IN the last number of the *Bombay Saturday Review* attention was drawn to the following remark attributed by a writer in *Chesson's Miscellany* to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier:—

> "If Mr. Howard is connected, as many people say, with the *Saturday Review* and the *Bombay Gazette*, then the sooner he leaves Bombay the natives will all say it is the better. Nobody will propose to give him a testimonial"!

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier requests us to state that he never uttered such an expression, or thought of condemning Mr. Howard for having been supposed to be a contributor to the *Review* ever since that journal was established. We may add, of our own knowledge, that Mr. Cowasjee was one of the few native gentlemen who, from the first, took a warm interest in the success of the *Review*.

A COMMUNICATION from Kalka informs the *Delhi Gazette* that Sir Robert Montgomery came *down* from Simla by the new line of road, and having due consideration for the lives and limbs of the poor dumb animals who are made to toil *up* those weary fifty-six miles, directed several improvements of a material character to be carried out with as little delay as possible; and much needed they are.

THE Jheend Rajah and his rebellious ryots are (says the same journal) playing at pitched battles on the borders of the Rohtuck district. "The boom of cannon must be audible to the local British authorities there, who, we trust, will adopt the most stringent measures for preventing the landholders of the district from mixing themselves up in the matter; and for disarming all men taking shelter in British territory. Our readers are aware that the Rajah has only recently assumed the government of his territory."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

LAHORE, 28TH MAY.

THE hot weather has now set fairly in. It has been long in coming. Up to about a week ago we had delightfully cool weather with occasional heavy rain. The crops are not much injured, but they would have been if the rain had continued. Cholera has not made its appearance yet. The natives call all rapid and fatal diseases cholera. There have been numerous cases of a deadly description of fever, but they are now on the decrease. In the old Sikh days when there were no roads, no drains, no bathing tanks, and no conservancy carts the people say cholera was unknown. Now that the English have introduced all these things and endeavour to keep every thing as clean as a new pin the most dangerous epidemics constantly ravage the country. They account for it by saying that when a man is thoroughly accustomed to dirt and smells of all kinds no amount of them will hurt him; but when he is taken such great care of and placed in an atmosphere scrupulously pure, the faintest breath of effluvia from the river, or from a distant infested locality is sufficient to kill him. There may be something in this, but no reasoning of this kind should prevent us from acting upon the sanitary laws which experience has taught us. Walled cities are acknowledged by some of the ablest sanitarians to be more healthy than open villages. The effluvia of the surrounding agricultural country and of the rivers and marshes cannot find an entrance.

The sanitary arrangements of the city of Lahore are under the charge of the native honorary magistrates; but they love filth, and we can scarcely expect them to carry out our system when our backs are turned. The European station is left to take care of itself. Things are pretty well managed in it, but might be better if there was one man placed in charge of the work; which I believe there will be ere long. He will have other duties to perform in addition, but in sanitary matters he will not be interfered with by the local Municipal authorities. Will you believe it we have not a single light at night either in the city or in Anarkulee? I believe Delhi is better off. Gas will never be popular in India, but there is no reason why we should not have a few oil-lamps.

The proceedings at the trial of the man who shot Mr. Lowenthal appear in to-day's *Chronicle*. Neither the sentence nor the trial gives satisfaction. The valuable library of the late missionary is still unsold. It would be a rare acquisition for some scientific society. It contains books in all languages, and I am told there is not a worthless book in the whole collection.

MATHERAN, 4TH JUNE.

THE golden sunshine, which soon will melt into mellow twilight, is scattering quaint and spectral shadows broadcast as I take my departure for a quiet stroll to the Bund. On through the Bazaar, teeming with nurses, *sokers* and children, till an abrupt turning to the right is reached. Here a post some ten feet high, to the top of which a lable of the smallest possible dimensions is affixed, announces in half obliterated characters "To the Bund." At the bottom of a shadily sequestered lane, such an one as Linnel loves to depict, and such as is met with at every turn in the rural districts of England, a dried up water course discloses itself. Among the rocks birds of every variety indigenous to the Hills are washing and pluming themselves in the little pools of water remaining, and very handsome some of them are. The Bund itself, situated in a picturesque valley, presents a rather desolate appearance. Two of the reservoirs are wholly without water, and the third has but a stagnant, muddy pool, wherewith to supply the wants of Matheran. On the opposite side are the pretty little gardens of the dozen or so of resident Chinamen. These gardens present no great attraction now, but yet supply the Bazaar with a variety of delicious esculents—crisp lettuce, celery such as would adorn a nobleman's table to say nothing of French beans, cabbage, beet root, and vegetable marrow. They tell me, in four months' time they will have cauliflower of a size and quality such as Bombay gardens seldom or ever produce. Very useful and very industrious are these Chinamen. They keep pigs, of course, and a circular is occasionally sent round to the different bungalows stating that a "well feeded pig" will be killed on such and such a day, soliciting the patronage of the lovers of fresh pork. Originally brought here as convicts, these men have become quite an institution of the place, and no one thinks of quitting Matheran without paying them and their gardens a visit. The Bund itself is, I believe, to be much improved; a public spirited merchant of Bombay being about to present the Government with a sufficient sum of money for the purpose.

Recrossing the Bund, I take a bridle road leading to Chouk Point, so named from the village of Chouk situated at its base. As on the journey to Louisa Point, the glimpses through the trees of the valley below and the heights beyond are truly grand, while from the Point itself the embankments, viaducts, &c. of the Bhore Ghaut Incline are plainly discernible. The roads are particularly well kept, and the scenery for a part of the way strongly resembles that of the Surrey hills in the vicinity of Mickleham.

There are other points—Alexander Point, Garbut Point, Porcupine Point, &c., in addition to those here indicated; but the one which surpasses all others for grandeur of scenery and extent of view is Panorama Point. This, like Louisa Point, requires a separate journey. The road leading to it for the last two miles of the distance runs along the edge of a precipice, and it requires a strong nerve, a steady hand, and a quiet horse for an equestrian to perform the journey to his satisfaction. It is a thick, hazy day, unfortunately when I visit it, and I am unable to fully appreciate the vast panorama opened out like a map before me. Vivid lightning and heavy peals of thunder, moreover, resound through the hills, indicating that the annual elemental war is close at hand. I would strongly advise those who are visiting Matheran for the first time to visit Panorama Point last of all. The others are all extremely beautiful, but their interest must be somewhat lessened by comparison with the one under notice.

Matheran is not a dull place, there is plenty to amuse even the most misanthropically inclined. Native artists in the legerdemain line, with their mongoose and snakes afford great fun. A study of the bazaar and its curious people will well repay the trouble taken; while the disportations of the "swell" servants galloping about on tats, and the affectation of superiority over the natives by the smartly-dressed office sepoys of Bombay is at once both amusing and instructive.

Neither are hotels wanting wherein the stranger may abide. There are three—the Clarendon, the Hope Hall, and the Alexandria. The first is like its Bombay namesake in nothing but name; the second is, if possible, still more unlike its Presidency brother; the third is really a respectable hostelrie, and deserving of every encouragement. The bungalow is prettily and healthily situated. Its bed-rooms are clean, with a bath-room attached to each; the cutlery, crockery, and linen unimpeachable; the table good, and the host himself very civil and obliging. He has Tennent's beer, but Alsopp's is wanted, forthwith it is produced. By and bye Bass is in request, and that is obtained as readily. The champagne, too, is of a quality seldom obtainable at an hotel. Mr. Pinto, the proprietor, deserves the hearty support of all who visit this delightful station.

All sorts of flowers thrive on these hills. By mistake I found myself this morning in the garden of Mr. Kandass Narondass. He and the "baby" are gone to Poona, and so I take a deliberate survey of the grounds. The garden is very prettily and tastefully laid out, and abounds in geraniums, fuchias, verbenas, jessamin, roses, including the lovely damask, heliotrope, mignionette, and other flowers whose names I do not know, and whose odour fills the ambient air with perfume. The front of the building is trellised with woodbine and blue and white convolvuleses, which has an exceedingly pretty effect. Great attention is evidently paid to his garden by the owner, and is an indication that taste does exist among native gentlemen.

There is one matter in connection with Matheran that requires looking into and amending, which is the palkies. A very high price, Rs. 6, is charged for the trip from Narell, and something better should be substituted for the tatterdemalion, dirty boxes now in use. Otherwise the general conduct of the place reflects much credit on the Bazaar Master, who evidently knows his business, and attends to it.

BOMBAY.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD will preside from this day on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M.

THE share list of the Alliance Bank of Bombay was closed yesterday, and we are requested to state that no further applications can be received.

IT is stated that Mr. F. M. Hynes has been promoted to the third class grade of Assistant Engineer on the G. I. P. Railway on a salary of Rs. 450 per month.

WE hear on reliable authority that Mr. C. Gonne of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed as the acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, in room of Mr. Raymond West who proceeded on leave to England.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has given his unqualified approval of Mr. Hasting's project for the new Public Baths, and has offered that gentleman every assistance in the promulgation of the scheme.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD was sworn in yesterday before the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, as the acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. J. F. Hore, Esq., was also sworn in before the same gentleman as a Puisne Judge of the High Court.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Hore to the bench of the High Court, he has tendered his resignation of the appointment of Professor of Law in the Government Law Classes. This situation will in all probability be conferred on Mr. J. P. Green, Barrister-at-Law, who was for some time acting as Professor of Law in Mr. Hore's place.

THE recent heavy arrivals of ships is causing great inconvenience and annoyance. Boats, canoes cranes, and everything connected with the landing and shipping business are alike deficient. In the matter of cranes Government alone are to blame. Why they don't provide a sufficient number is a mystery for the business of the wharf, which nobody seems able to solve.

WE understand that Mr. A. Roberts, who had been deputed by the acting Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway to proceed to Hyderabad to institute enquiries into the conduct of those engineers who behaved badly towards the Nizam's authorities, will shortly return to Bombay. We also learn that one of the engineers in charge of the Sholapore line named Mr. John Dawson is very ill.

THE train which left Poona at 3 P. M. on Sunday and was due at Boree Bunder at 12 minutes past ten, did not arrive until four on Monday morning. This was due to the breaking of the blast pipe of the engine between Khurjut and Narell. A telegram was sent to Callian for another engine which arrived about twelve o'clock, and took on the train.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regt. N. I. or Rifle Corps, at the Band Stand this evening:—

The Beaufort March	D. Godfrey.
Grand Selection from Zampa	Herold.
Fair Star Waltzes	D'Albert.
Concertion for Cornet a Piston	A. Muller.
Orphee Aux Enfers Quadrille	Strauss.
Montenegriner Galop	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DR. R. T. REID assumed charge of his duties yesterday, as the acting First Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court. The presence of this gentleman on the Bench, we are glad to say, was hailed with a right good welcome by the pleaders, all of whom owe to him their legal training. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, a successful pleader, on behalf of himself and his brother pleaders read a short congratulatory address on the occasion. He stated that he had no doubt but that the public would receive His Honor's decision with the same respect with which they had hitherto received those of his predecessor (the Hon'ble Mr. Hore) in office. His Honor's intimacy with the native languages, manners and customs would Mr. Nusserwanjee trusted tend to facilitate his labours. In conclusion Mr. Nusserwanjee fervently hoped that His Honor would enjoy health and vigor to enable him to discharge the heavy responsibilities of a Judge of that Court.

UNDER circumstances like these, when fortunes can be made in a day, there is evidently a great temptation to high government officials to speculate. For them, capital is not required; no wealthy native would dream of objecting to place a few lacs for a few days at the disposal of a great English officer of Government, and the great English officer of Government would have no difficulty in doubling it, with the native's cunning advice, within that time. It is undoubtedly reported in Bombay that men in high position are purchasing shares, after the example of men in low position; indeed the names of the highest personages in the presidency are whispered about as among the speculators. As the oriental formula has it, "what do I know?"—*Bombay Correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, May* 31.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—We understand that a man of the Camattee caste is now in the custody of the police, charged with attempting to murder his young wife, a girl under eleven years of age, early yesterday morning. It appears that the wretch attempted to have forcible connection with the unfortunate girl, and because she resisted him he brought a knife, and with it inflicted several severe wounds in different parts of her body, two of which are declared to be mortal. The girl was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital where she now lies in a dying state.

In reference to the foregoing, the following dying declaration of the girl, whose name is Nursoo, was taken yesterday morning by F. L. Brown, Esq., at the Jamsetjee Hospital:—

Nursoo, woman, deposed.—I am the wife of Luxamon Ankooloo, with whom I lived in Camateepoora main lane. This morning, at three or four o'clock, I was in my house sleeping with my sister-in-law, Dhumma, when my husband came to me, and woke me two or three times. There was no light in the room and I concealed myself. I was afraid of him, because he was a grown up man, and I am a girl. When he ceased to look for me, I returned to my bed, and fell asleep. Shortly afterwards, I felt a stab on my stomach, and four or five successive blows with a sharp instrument. I called out, and I saw my husband leave the house. I am sure it was my said husband who stabbed me. He stabbed me with a knife which he used to carry in his pocket. I afterwards saw the same knife in the possession of the police. What I have said is true. I am suffering very much, but I do not know whether I shall die from the injuries I have received.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th June, compared with the statement issued on the 28th May.

LIABILITIES.	28th May.	4th June.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50000
General Treasury Balance...	" 47,48,239	" 45,82,069
Deposits at Head Office......	" 2,01,40,557	" 2,37,80,168
Do. at Branches	" 38,50,824	" 39,72,696
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding......	" 2,95,989	" 3,12,305
Rest	" 14,14,243	" 14,72,336
Sundries......	" 5,35,678	" 7,49,580
	" 4,14,35,522	" 4,53,28,154
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 42,95,011	Rs. 38,67,311
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	" 18,49,658	" 25,23,335
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	" 1,19,46,993	" 1,26,12,215
Dead Stock	" 6,04,763	" 6,04,763
Stamps	" 12,219	" 13,475
Balances with Agents	" 22,40,162	" 25,26,024
Sundries......	" 11,17,342	" 7,22,395
Government Reserve Cash...	" 7,48,231	" 5,82,071
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	" 1,44,93,211	" 1,75,19,246
Do. Do. Branches.	" 4,074,022	" 43,57,319
	" 4,14,35,522	" 4,53,28,154

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India was held at the offices of the Bank in Medow Street yesterday, the 6th instant, at one o'clock P.M. There were present—A. Grant, Esq., in the chair; W. F. Stearns, Dinshaw Manockjee, B. H. Cama, Carsondas Madhavadas, H. G. Briggs, Gopalrow Bulwant, M. S. Gubbay, Manocklall Goculdas, Purshotumdas Mohundas, Kaikhusroo Rustomjee Setna, Vullubjee Mooljee, Veerchund Deepchund, Javerilal Umeashunker, Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Gungadas Kessowdas, Somnarrayen Naonarrayen, Thomas Jones, T. McKenzie, Manockchund Dewchund, Jewan Gunesh, Gungadas Dewchund, Vundrawan Waljee, Tribhuwan Wagjee, Tarrachund Dhurumchund, and others.

The Manager having read the Notice convening the Meeting, and the Report of the Directors recommending the Resolutions specified in the notice, it was proposed by Andrew Grant, Esq., and seconded by Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.—

1st.—That in accordance with the power reserved by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank the Capital of the Bank be increased to Ten Millions of Rupees.

2nd.—That such additional Capital be raised by the issue of new Shares of Rs. 200 each, but that such proportion of such new Shares be divisible into and issued in Shares representing Rs. 133-5-4 and Rs. 66-10-8 as may be requisite to ensure the allotment of such new Shares amongst the existing Shareholders rateably.

3rd.—That the Directors be authorized to issue such new Shares at par or such premium as they may think fit.

4th.—That no Shareholder shall be entitled to vote in respect of any single Share of Rs. 133-5-4 nor in any respect of less than three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, but that the possession of three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, each, or of one Share of Rs. 133-5-4, and one Share of Rs. 66-10-8 and so on shall entitle the holder to the same rights of voting or otherwise as the possession of one Share of Rs. 200.

The above Resolutions having been put to the Meeting, were carried unanimously.

Proposed by W. F. Stearns, Esq., seconded by Gopalrow Bulwant, Esq., and carried unanimously—

That interest on Calls in arrears shall be chargeable at such rate as the Board of Directors may from time to time think advisable instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent. as provided by Article 91 of the Articles of Association.

Proposed by Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq., seconded by Javerilal Umeashunker, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That J. E. Grimm, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Stoehr, Prieger & Co., be elected a Director of the Bank in place of T. F. Gray, Esq., gone to England."

Proposed by H. G. Briggs, Esq., seconded by Veerchund Deepchund, Esq., and carried—"That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, on the 19th May, at half-past 4 P. M. There were present—the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C. S., F. R. G. S., President, in the Chair; Commander G. T. Robinson; the Revd W. K. Fletcher, M. A.; the Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett; Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq., M. Kane, Esq., M. D.; James Taylor, Esq., Members: and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., F. R. G. S., Secretary.

A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; R. J. Pringle, Esq.; E. S. Dawes, Esq.; Col. J. Jones, R. E.; Lieut. W. P. Arnott, and Lieut. H. Burnes were, after ballot, elected Members of the Society. John Connon, Esq., M. A., was admitted under Rule XXII. of the Society.

For the various donations laid before the Society, the Secretary was requested to make their acknowledgments.

The Secretary then read the following Paper contributed by Government:—

"Report on the result of the observations and enquiries made during a tour in the various countries around Zanzibar, especially those more or less connected with the Slave Trade—by Lieut.-Col. R. L. Playfair, Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar; for which interesting Paper the warmest thanks of the Society were voted to His Excellency in Council."

The business of the Monthly Meeting having been concluded, the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

The Voting Lists having been examined, the following, in order of votes, were declared the Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Vice-Presidents.

His Excellency Gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.
Captain W.C. Barker.
Thomas Black, Esq.

Resident Members of the Committee.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., F.R.G.S.
Bhawoo Dajee, Esq., G. G. M. C.
G.C.M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D.
R. Haines, Esq., M.D.
The Revd. W.K. Fletcher, M.A.
J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S.
The Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Commander G. T. Robinson.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
A.H. Leith, Esq, M.D.
R.S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D.
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee, Esq.,

Non-resident Members of the Committee.

General G. Le-Grand Jacob, C.B.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, C.S.
J.-M. Erskine, Esq., C.S.
Dr. H.D. Glasse.
T.C. Hope, Esq., C.S.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
Dr. J.H. Sylvester.
Lieut.-Col. A.B. Kemball, C.B., F.R.G.S.

The Secretary, according to custom, placed before the Society the following brief summary of the proceedings of the Session:—

At the last Annual Meeting, the Society congratulated itself and accorded with pleasure that the Session then closing had been, in Papers contributed to its Transactions, more fruitful than during any former similar period of its existence.

It was, therefore, again matter for the Society's congratulation that the same measure of success had attended the various meetings of the Session ending that day. While the Papers contributed have not lost in interest or in scientific value, but had merited the approbation of the Society, they exceeded the number read during the past Session, and are the following:—

1. Method of computing the times of the Moon's rising, setting, and southing; by J Burgess, Esq., F. E. I. S. Presented by the author and read before the Society at their first meeting, September 17th, 1863.
2. On the Tribes, Trade, and Resources around the shore line of the Persian Gulf; by Lieut.-Col. Lewis Pelly. Presented by Government and read before the Society at the same meeting.
3. Account of a recent Tour round the Northern portion of the Persian Gulf, by Lieut.-Col. Lewis Pelly. Contributed by Government and read before the Society at the same meeting.
4. Remarks on a recent journey from Bushire to Shiraz; by Lieut.-Col. Lewis Pelly. Presented by Government and read before the Society at their fourth meeting, January 21st, 1864.
5. Report on the Bay and Fort of Shewoo, on the shore of the Persian Gulf; by H. W. Warner, Esq., commanding Residency schooner *Georgiana*. Contributed by Government and read before the Society at the same meeting.
6. On a supposed effect of the Humidity derived from the cistern of the Wet Bulb Thermometer upon the readings of an adjacent Dry Bulb; by J. A. Broun, Esq., F. R. S. Presented by the author and read before the Society at the same meeting.
7. On an effect of the Atmosphere upon the Magnetic Intensity of the Earth supposed to be found in the Bombay Magnetical Observations from 1847 to 1862, by J. A. Brown, Esq., F. R. S. Presented by the author and read before the Society at the same meeting.
8. Account of a Cyclone experienced by the Government of India Steam Ship *Amberwitch*, near the Mauritius, January, 1864; by Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, Assoc. Inst. C. E., F. R. A. S. Presented by the author and read before the Society at their sixth meeting, March 17th, 1864.
9. Report on the line of Telegraph from Ras Jaskh to Busorah; by Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, Assoc. Inst. C. E., F. R. A. S. Presented by the author and read before the Society at the same meeting.
10. On the Barometrical measurement of Altitudes without the use of Logarithms; by J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S. Presented by the author and read before the Society at their seventh meeting, April 21st, 1864.
11. An Island rising out of the sea; by Capt. C. Dodd. Presented by the author and read before the Society at the same meeting.
12. Remarks on the port of Lingah, the Island of Kishm, and the port of Bunder Abbas and its neighbourhood; by Lieut.-Col. Lewis Pelly. Contributed by Government and read before the Society at the same meeting.
13. Report on the result of the observations and enquiries made during a Tour in the various countries around Zanzibar, especially those more or less connected with the slave trade; by Lieut. Col. R. L. Playfair. Presented by Government and read before the Society at their Annual Meeting, May 19th, 1864.

The Society has on its list to-day 103 members.

The number admitted during the Session is 23, but against this four have resigned membership, while there have returned to Europe or otherwise left India 18, in all a loss of 22 members. Mr. C. R. Markham, and the Revd. Dr. Humphry Lloyd have been admitted to Honorary Membership. A most pleasurable feature in the whole is, that we are not called upon to deplore the loss by death of any one member.

In Captain Felix Jones, late I. N., returning to Europe, and long so well known as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, we lose one of our oldest members, and one who for many years as a non-Resident Member of Committee, the Society has deservedy held in very great esteem. As a Marine Surveyor his labours are found in many of the Maritime Surveys undertaken in the Eastern Seas since 1834, and at a late period in the surveys of Mesopotamia. The contributions from his pen are the following, which will be found respectively in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th volumes of the Society's Transactions:—

1. Narrative of a Journey through parts of Persia and Kurdistan, undertaken in company with Major Rawlinson, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, dated Baghdad, 31st December 1847. Presented by Government.
2. Preliminary remarks on the Nahrwan Canal, with a glance at the past history of its province.
3. Researches in the vicinity of the Median wall of Xenophon, and along the old course of the river Tigris.
4. Brief observations forming an Appendix to the map of Bagdad.

From Lieut. T. M. Philbrick, late I. N., who entered the Society in 1860, we have an interesting paper—Notes on the Andamans—found in our 15th volume.

From Captain W. B. Selby, late I. N., so well known as an accomplished Hydrographer, we have in our 12th volume "The Survey of the Malabar Coast."

From Commander E. F. T. Fergusson, late I.N., and lately in charge of the Bombay Observatory "On the dimensions and track of a Cyclone experienced at Bombay in November 1862."

From Captain A. A. Fraser, late I. N., On the Capabilities of the River 'Juba' for Navigation."

And finally from Assistant Surgeon W. A. Bradley contained in our 7th volume:—

1. Some account of the Topography and Climate of Chikuldah, situated on the Table-land of the Gawil Range.
2. Desultory observations on the probable origin of the Ghonds, with a vocabulary of the Dialect spoken by the Ghond Tribes upon the Gawil Hills.

Among the many donations received by the Society during the past year, the munificent gift of Rs. 1,500 presented by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, for the purpose of extending the Library, takes the foremost place. It is hoped the Books selected by the Committee agreeably to the donor's wishes will be received during the early part of the next Session, when it is trusted the Society will be in possession of a room larger and more suitable to their purposes than that they now occupy.

The promised M. S. Catalogue of the Society's Charts, Maps, Sketches, and Views is presented to the Society to-day, and I take this opportunity of testifying to the industry of the Society's Clerk, Mr. Balvant Krishnarao Palekar, who has materially assisted me in its production.

The Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Society, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864, submitted to the Society, showed the following balance to their credit:—

Balance with the Treasurers and Secretary as per balance sheet	Rs.	2541	15	3
Add, Subscriptions under recovery		1020	0	0
Total Rupees		3561	15	3
Deduct Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck's donation for the purchase of standard geographical works		1500	0	0
Balance Rupees		2061	15	3

A vote of the Society's warmest thanks having been unanimously passed to the Hon'ble the President to the Secretary, and to the Office-bearers of the past year, Mr. Kennelly in a few words gave in his resignation of the Honorary Secretaryship owing to official labour, which, he said, prevented him from devoting the time necessary to the due performance of his duty to the Society. It was finally settled that Mr. Kennelly would continue to hold the office until the appointment of his successor, and the meeting adjourned to the following September.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall on the 21st April, at half-past 4 P. M. There were present—the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C. S., F. R. G. S., President, in the Chair; J. Burgess, Esq.; Commander G. T. Robinson; Thomas Black, Esq.; R. Haines, Esq., M. D.; James Taylor, Esq.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL. D; Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, Esq.; J. Firth, Esq.—Members: and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., F. R. G. S., Secretary.

Alfred Brasher, Esq.; James Scorgie, Esq., F. C. S.; and Bhugwandas Purshotumdass, Esq., were elected Members of the Society.

A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; R. J. Pringle, Esq., Col. J. Jones, R. E.; Lieut. W. P. Arnott; Lieut. H. Burnes; and E. S. Dawes, Esq., were proposed Members for election at the next meeting of the Society.

The Papers read and which are duly to appear in the Society's Transactions were the following:—

1. On a method of calculating altitudes from barometrical observations without the use of Logarithms. Read by James Burgess, Esq., F. E. I. S.
2. An Island rising out of the Sea. By Captain C. Dodd, Deputy Collector, Sind.
3. Remarks on the Port of Lingah, the Island of Kishm, and the Port of Bunder Abbas and its neighbourhood. By Lieut.-Col. Pelly: contributed by Government.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT.

Monday, 6th June 1864.

In re Shamjee Gopal.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the opposing creditor. Mr. Cooper for the insolvent.

The grounds of opposition were—concealment of property, fictitious entries in books, and all books had not been produced. The learned counsel observed that there was a large sum to credit and nothing to pay with, the profits arising from the sale of piece goods had not been entered, the insolvent had advanced large sums of money to persons in Zanzibar, the debts had been admitted but not collected, every one in the trade had made large profits except the insolvent.

The Mehta of Cowasjee Sorabjee, the opposing creditor, was called and said—He had inspected the accounts of insolvent. His books date from 1847 but he commenced business before that. Old balances was brought into the books. Did not know if those balances had been paid. A number had been written off. Rs. 13,092 in one year, Rs. 6,210, in another, in another Rs. 10 or 12,000, all these sums were written off as loss. The witness here produced memorandum as reference. This Mr. Cooper objected to. The books were handed to witness but he could not find the entries required. Mr. Cooper said he thought the opposition extremely frivolous. The insolvent and opposing creditor had had large dealings for years, and the sum his client was opposed for, under the circumstances Rs. 412, was rediculous.

His Lordship said he would send the books to the Examiner, and if the charge of false entries turns out frivolous, the opposition should pay cost. The questions they had now to go into were keeping back books, and concealing property.

Proceeded with examination of the last witness.—Witness found no letter, invoices or accounts current, neither was there any reference to such. It is usual for people in business to keep such documents, and witness expected to find them when examining the books.

By Mr. Cooper.—Had not known the insolvent long. Was the only person employed to examine the books. The opposing creditor is witness's master. He had a large account with insolvent for two or three years. The opposing creditor attended the same time as witness for the purpose of examining the books.

Luckmidas Kimjee said—After insolvent came from Zanzibar he had one day admitted to witness having deposited 6 or 7,000 Rs. cash in the hands of his maternal uncle at Zanzibar. About six months ago insolvent was betrothed, and gave ornaments to his future wife to the value of about Rs. 2,500. They were only given to be worn, not as a gift to the girl. Jewels are not given entirely until the marriage takes place. The jewels are now in possession of the girl's uncle. They are insolvent's property in case the girl dies or the marriage is broken off. In 1862 insolvent enters a loss in his books on account of piece goods sales, a great profit was made in piece goods that year, they went up very high, then fell, had insolvent even lost it could not be so much as he states. In last year there was a fall in prices from Rs. 11 to 9½ the piece. Insolvent carried on business with his father in Bombay when his father died in 1847. Insolvent took upon himself all the debts of the firm. The father died in debt (principally to witness, and did not leave sufficient property to pay his debts. Insolvent became liable, but did not pay. There was a verbal agreement concerning the betrothal, but it took place, and the ornaments were presented after insolvent's petition was filed in this Court. Witness was not present when the ornaments were given, but the girl dined at his house, and when asked what ornaments she had received, showed the jewels she then wore.

Narrayen Damother said—He was a merchant and had been in Zanzibar where he had goods consigned to him by insolvent, they [illegible] Mussulman not in insolvent's name. [illegible] insolvent there he asked him the [illegible] the goods in another name. Insolvent [illegible] it because goods consigned to a Mussulman [illegible] charged 5 per cent duty; whilst those [illegible] charged 6. The goods were disposed [illegible] came in Januanv or February of the [illegible] The proceeds of what had been sold [illegible] him $2,000 in money, the rest $1,370 [illegible] outstandings, which outstandings he [illegible] me he had recovered. After his return [illegible] was asked what he had done with his [illegible] said he had left between $2 or 3,000 at [illegible] and wished witness and friend to get him [illegible] but they refused to interfere because they [illegible] on good terms with the insolvent. Witness had [illegible] mitted $1,000 from Zanzibar to pay the expenses of insolvent's betrothal.

By Mr. Cooper.—Had laid a charge against insolvent in the Police Court for criminal breach of trust, the charge was dismissed. Did not know with whom insolvent had left money in Zanzibar. Did not know if the Insolvent or his father had been in the habit of sending goods to Zanzibar for other people. Insolvent always said the goods were his.

Insolvent was then placed in the box and said he had consigned goods to Zanzibar both on account of himself and constituents in the names of Mahomedans, Banians and Parsees. His account with Narrayen was settled after his arrival in Bombay, after Narrayen had charged him with embezzlement. He never paid $3,000 at Zanzibar, he only remitted $1,000 for the betrothment to Bombay. He handed insolvent goods of his own at Zanzibar which insolvent sold, and it was with respect to the proceeds of the sale of those goods that insolvent was charged with embezzlement. Insolvent's reason for going to Zanzibar was because his creditors were harassing him. He did not tell them he was going. He took no goods with him. He was not insolvent when he left Bombay. He had not traded with other people's money, on some transactions there was a profit, on others great losses by reason of damage. When insolvent was betrothed he purchased no jewels for his intended wife, he would swear it. Luckmidass said the girl had told him that the jewels she wore were the gift of insolvent, but Luckmidass had said this because he is at enmity with insolvent. It is customary to present ornaments, but that is when all relations go to the house of the bride, not on the occasion mentioned which was merely a preliminary ceremony, a presentation of cocoanuts. Insolvent left no money with his maternal uncle in Zanzibar, Luckmidass has sworn falsely, had never told him anything of the kind.

By Mr. Cooper.—Did not know his betrothed had dined at the house of Luckmidass. Do not know the uncle of the girl. Deposited no ornaments with him. He is not even in Bombay.

Mr. Cooper said he had witnesses to prove that no jewels or ornaments of any kind had been given at the betrothal. His Lordship said it was not required, it appeared to be some caste custom, and there was only caste evidence, and he did not see anything to support the opposition on this head, there was no case made out of insolvent retaining books or documents, or of concealing property. The only grounds of reserve was the charge of false entries, and this must stand over until the books had been submitted to the Examiner say two months, with power to apply for an extension.

In re Mahomed bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

This insolvent was opposed by Mr. Marriott for the first creditor. Mr. Bayley for insolvent.

Mr. Marriott was about to open his case when Mr. Bayley begged to be allowed to refer to the 17th rule and order of the Insolvent Court. He opposed the application on that rule, also on the following facts: No affidavit had been filed, or if so filed it was deficient in the Jurat, having no date. He also read in support from "Chitty, Archbold's practice" page 1550, and 1552 "as to the time and place of swearing" and "the effect of defective Jurat," which were expressly made to meet cases of this kind. The Jurat must state when and where the affidavit was sworn, and the date had been filled in the affidavit since he (the learned counsel) had been in Court.

Mr. Marriott said the affidavit had been left in the office on the 12th May, notice of opposition had been given to insolvent's solicitors, and as it was only a technical mistake, he trusted His Lordship would overrule it.

Mr. Bayley trusted His Lordship would do no such thing.

His Lordship said it was evidently in part the fault of the clerk in not bringing to notice the fact that the document was improperly filled up, but they must stand by technical rules, for overlooking a laspe in this instance would be creating a precedence which would open a door to all kinds of irregularities, he had decided, and the case could not proceed.

Mr. Marriott then gave notice of his intention to proceed with the opposition on behalf of creditor No. 4 on the grounds of vexatious defence, special balance sheet not performed, not having produced any books in Court, and concealment of property.

Mr. Bayley said he did not oppose the amendment of the balance sheet, and His Lordship adjourned the hearing until next Court day for the amending of the balance sheet and the above objections to be left open for creditor No. 4 only unless notice be given before Wednesday next.

A NUMBER of discharges and Rules *Nisi* were granted, and the Court closed at 4-30 P.M.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—*6th June.*)

A MOST RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.—Three butchers, named Khyroo Toolla, Ibram Ismall, and Nuthoo Bappoo, were charged by Mr. James Watson, Inspector of Slaughter Houses, Markets, and Shops, with exposing for sale in the Fort Market mutton in a state of disease and putridity which rendered it unfit for the food of man. The first and second defendants pleaded guilty to the charge, the third defendant not guilty. The evidence in support of the charge was as clear as it could possibly be, for the meat was brought into Court and caused a *haut gout* that will not be forgotten for some time to come by those whose [illegible] were assailed thereby. The third defendant was at once found guilty, and as his audacity in pleading innocent to the charge was [illegible] a serious aggravation of his offence, he was made to suffer the penalty of the highest fine in the power of the Magistrate to inflict for the offence.

His Worship lectured the defendants on the enormity of their offence in selling diseased and putrid meat at a season like the present, and fined them as follows:—the two first named defendants in the sum of 50 Rs. each, and the third defendant in the sum of 100 Rs.;—in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two months, with hard labour.

If the wretches who daily sell food of the description above mentioned were always thus dealt with, they would very soon find it to be a losing game, and the public would be benefited accordingly. In the present case, the meat was attempted to be passed off on the poorer class of natives, who have but few friends at Court; and for this very reason Mr. Leeke's decision does him all the more credit. The men convicted were old offenders, and much credit is due to Mr. Watson for his vigilance in supervising the markets and thus preventing Her Majesty's subjects from being poisoned with bad meat.

DESERTION.—Richard Stokes, an apprentice on board the British ship *South Carolina*, was charged with deserting the said ship. Mr Shapcott, the master of the *South Carolina*, proved that the prisoner was an apprentice on board his ship, and that he had deserted therefrom—this being the third time of his having been absent without leave.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks, with hard labour, and to pay from his wages the expenses incurred by the police in apprehending him and proving his identity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With the laudable intention of assisting the starving population of the manufacturing districts of England, the Government of India allowed cotton to leave this country comparatively untaxed; but to do this, millions are taxed to construct roads where roads before were unknown; the hundreds of cotton carts traversing existing roads cut them up, and these must be repaired; money is borrowed by Government to pay Government guarantee to Railway shareholders, whilst the Railway is not only made the vehicle of conveyance but likewise not unfrequently the vehicle of corruption, when cotton's character must be screened; and

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we are deprived of the use of our streets to make room for cotton. Cotton dealers are becoming amazingly rich, whilst the servants of Government are reduced to starvation. So long as the starving people of Manchester needed relief, to save them from the rapacity of the cotton merchant, we submitted to our privations uncomplainingly. The manufacturers have now weathered the formidable point; they are again sailing in smooth water. The servants of the State, therefore, call on Government to equalize the public burden, by making cotton pay for the repair of roads and the interest of money borrowed for Railway guarantees, for which at present all men, whether connected with the cotton trade or not, are paying.

SHRAPNEL.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Has he really though! Surely, Mr. Editor, you must be joking! Can it be possible that we poor folk of Bombay are again blessed with the presence of the illustrious Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bottlewalla, Esquire, amongst us? Friday's papers announced that the eminent gentleman in question was about to return to Bombay—to-day's papers tell us that he has arrived. In the name of the public, I must protest against events of such paramount importance being heralded by a simple two days' notice only. How is it possible that in a brief eight and forty hours we can make suitable arrangements for the reception of so distinguished an ornament of Bombay society? Many there are who would gladly have hurried down from Matheran or Mahabuleshwar to welcome the honorable gentleman, had you not been so lost to all sense of responsibility as an Editor as to palm us off with a notice so absurdly inadequate to the importance of the impending event. Your gross carelessness, Sir, has enabled the very mendicants to put us to the blush; the very faqueers, the blind, the halt, and the lame, I observe this morning lining the Esplanade road to greet their illustrious patron after the perils and dangers of his travels in Goozerat. And *we* who so delight to honour unobtrusive worth—but there, I shall write myself into a passion if I go on. Moreover, you don't even tell us *how* our esteemed fellow-subject arrived after all; did he sneak in by train uncared for and unknown? was he one of the last 53 natives per steamer from Surat? did he come on a contractor's engine on the B. B. and C. I. Line? in short, how *did* he travel? At what hour did he arrive? who attended on him? how did he [illegible] his spirits good? how was he dressed? where [illegible] on arrival? We are entitled to this informa[illegible] your peril I call for an explicit, detailed, [illegible]ntial account of the whole thing. Don't [illegible] you can laugh this off—the matter is of far [illegible] importance to be treated with levity; an ex[illegible] public has its eyes on you, and if you don't res[illegible] call, why, you must take the consequences. [illegible] request you will withdraw my name from your [illegible] list if the very reasonable request I have [illegible] grounds preferred be not complied with in a [illegible] issue of your paper, and, I make no doubt [illegible] subscribing) Bombay will follow the example

YOUR OUTRAGED READER.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have been highly astonished at reading an article on the Madras Army extracted from your paper of the 23rd May. The gist of the article (I do not quote in order to save space) is, "that the Madras Army may consider itself fortunate in only losing four out of forty-four regiments, in not having been organized anew and in generally not being subjected to the reforms considered necessary in Bengal and Bombay. All these blessings the Madras Army owes to its remote and secluded situation in India; and to the judicious silence maintained by the partakers of the good things which, as is notorious, are always falling into the mouths of the Madras officers." "The silent sow eats all the chaff"

But now, although it's rather late in the day, and too much like a grave statement that the lamented Queen Anne has departed this life, it seems absolutely necessary to break the suspicious silence we have hitherto observed and to furnish the public through your columns with that information which in your article is so conspicuous by its absence.

The Madras Army then in 1859 numbered 52 Regular Regiments of Infantry, 7 Regiments of Cavalry, a troop of Native Horse Artillery, a Battalion of Golundaz: and three extra Regiments. Its strength was upwards of 55,000 men. The Madras Army, which had remained steadily loyal throughout the rebellion, in this year 1864 numbers 40 Regiments of Infantry, 4 Regiments of Cavalry, a troop of Native Horse Artillery, and one company of Golundaz. I have purposely omitted the European Artillery from either list. The total strength cannot be much about 25,000 men: thus showing a reduction of more than one-half in absolute numbers: and a loss including the 8th Cavalry disbanded in 1857 of twenty Regiments or nearly one-third of the corps composing the army. Instead of losing only 4 out of 44, we have lost 20 out of 65. Several appointments on the General Staff have been abolished, more are expected to follow; but on this I will not dwell; as it is clear that in regimental staff appointments alone there are 20 Commandants, 20 Adjutants, 20 Quarter Masters, and 20 Surgeons less in the Madras Army than before the rebellion.

This is curious luck to call for the congratulations of our friends.

You think us equally fortunate in the matter of the new organization. Opinions may differ on this, but, viewing it in its results to the English officers, it seems to me strange, that none of the numberless letters and articles in the Bombay Press (you are not so silent as we lucky dogs in Madras) should have ever considered the vast increase of Regimental staff appointments thereby occasioned; and the very high eventual improvement of the position of all officers with a Native Regiment. This though is easily seen. A regular Native Infantry Regiment had a Commandant on Rs. 400 staff allowance; and in Madras an Adjutant on 190 and a Quarter Master on 130 staff allowance. I do not know these staff allowances in Bengal and Bombay.

A newly organized Native Irregular Corps has a Commandant on 600 Rs. staff: Two Wing officers on 270, and 230: an Adjutant on 250, including office; a Quarter Master on 150; and a doing duty officer on 100. Therefore, as this system has not been introduced into the Madras Army, its officers are suffering (comparing them with their brothers in Bengal and Bombay) an actual loss of 120 Regimental Staff appointments and a very great differential loss in the rates of payment of the other three. I am aware that the new rates are accompanied with two drawbacks—the loss of full batta and the company allowance; but, on the whole, the re-organization must be all it seems to me in solid advantage to all European officers in Native Corps.

In fact, until the irregular system may be introduced into this Army, I cannot help looking on the officers of the other two Presidencies as in the enjoyment of advantages in which we have no part.

A MADRAS LOCAL.

1st June.

THE PARSI RELIGION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"Alif" has once more appeared on the field of controversy, strong with learned authorities and with a hope that he may be allowed to write several more letters with long quotations from Mr. Muncherjee Cama's book and his own comments on them. It was the invariable practice of the Jesuits of old to try themselves to appear in public with some relic of a saint or a martyr in order to provide themselves with a pretext and to raise the enthusiasm of the mob. "Alif" following their maxim came in public with a trivial verbal criticism, which could be called no criticism at all. In his second letter he has left the "meaningless phrase" (with which he began the controversy) in the background: so let it rest.

I fully and candidly absolve him from the charge of ignorance, but am sorry that I must substitute another of a still more serious nature. I accuse him of a dishonest quotation. He has called Zoroaster a "fool," while Sir William Jones calls him "a man without common sense." I will show him just now that there is as wide a difference between "fool" and "a man without common sense" as there is between an idiot and a tolerably intelligent man. "Common sense," says Augustus Tomlinson, "of all phrases, all catch words, this is often the most deceitful and dangerous. It is useful in household matters, is less useful in the Legislative and Scientific world." He elsewhere speaks about a person who spoke about the theories of Galileo as "Psha! common sense will tell you the reverse." A statesman of the time of James I. writes about Bacon in one of his letters:—"It is a pity the Chancellor should set his opinion against the experience of so many centuries and the dictates of common sense."

"Alif" quotes a long passage from Sir William Jones on the comparison by Zoroaster between dog and other things. I do not know why should he have quoted [illegible] at all, for I see nothing but truth in the [illegible]. One of the greatest novelists of our times, [illegible] every sense of the word [illegible] the comparison in a very beautiful man[illegible]. [illegible] the structure of Sir William Jones [illegible] should inquire a little into the motives [illegible] to write that harsh letter, for he must [illegible] the mildest of men are sometimes carried to [illegible] by heat of controversy and personal af[illegible] they would back in their sober reflections [illegible] their shoulders on what they had imprudently [illegible] Sir William Jones would never have written the letter had it not been for an affront given to the University of Oxford and the unbearable personal presumption of Anquetil du Perron. Why "Alif" did not mention (if he had the best of motives) the name of Klenker who defended Perron in two large quarto volumes. I would advise "Alif" not to keep much belief in such controversial criticism, for it would force him perhaps much beyond his inclination to become once more a convert to another religion. Sir William Jones is rather mild in his expressions, and his controversy is of a very short duration when compared with others which consumed the best years of the best men of many generations in these wars of words, and not unfrequently they ended in those of fists, clubs, and swords. Luther, the great Protestant Reformer, is sometimes so enraged and pours forth such ebullitions of wrath that Sir William Jones is lost in insignificance. He says "The Papists are all asses and will always remain asses. Put them in whatever sauce you choose, boiled, roasted, baked, fried, skinned, beat, hashed, they are always the same asses." The following praise he awards to his Holiness:—"The Pope was born out of Devil's posteriors. He is full of devils, lies, blasphemies and idolatries; he is anti-*Christ*; the robber of churches, the ravisher of virgins, the greatest of pimps: the governor of Sodom, &c. If the Turks lay hold of us then we shall be in the hands of the devil; but if we remain with the Pope we shall be in hell. What a pleasing sight would it be to see the Pope and the Cardinals hanging on one gallows in exact order like the seals which dangle from the bulls of the Pope! What an excellent council they would hold under the gallows!" Sometimes he says, "Take care my little Pope! my little ass! Go on slowly: the times are slippery: this year is dangerous, if thou fallest they will exclaim See! Our little Pope is spoilt." This is not only a solitary example of rancorous controversy, but there are innumerable others. Criticism is not of modern date, but the ancients also wielded their weapons of criticism more fiercely than the moderns. Homer is treated as a plagiarist; Socrates as pedant and illiterate; Aristophanes as a great wit and a great rascal; Plato as envious, avaricious, impious, a great robber, and a great liar; Aristotle as ignorant, ambitious and vain, and so is Virgil, Horace Xenophon, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Cicero and a host of other writers. How many criticisms have appeared on Christianity, does it follow therefore that Christianity is all humbug? Even Sir William Jones is opposed in his own presence by no mean authority. Henry Vansittart who had travelled though Persia and picked up some information about "Zend Avesta" said in a meeting composed of Sir William Jones and other Orientalists, that "The primeval religion of Iran if we rely on the authorities adduced by Mosani Fani was that which Newton calls the oldest (and it may justly be called the noblest) of all religions; 'A firm belief that one supreme God made the world by his power and continually governed by His Providence; a pious fear, love and adoration of Him, a due reverence for parents and aged persons, a fraternal affection for the whole human species, and a compassionate tenderness even for the brute creation.'"

So! So! Mr. "Alif" you must know that your quotation from the learned Orientalist will no more make "Zend Avesta" "all nonsense" and pervert the minds of Parsi youths than a few tracts against Christianity and Mahomedanism will make the Bible and Koran humbugs and Christians and Mahomedans all *Atheists*. Mr. "Alif" if you wish to prove "Zend Avesta" "nonsense" in your next letters, you are welcome in the field. But before you appear next time in the shape of a critic we call upon you to name your religion (which appears to be an exalted one, for you seem to mean that it would stand erect and entire in the wreck of all the world's religion,) that, what we cannot illustrate from our own religion, we may supply it with parallels and analogies from yours. I for my part confess to be a staunch believer in the doctrines inculcated by Zoroaster and would abide to them and defend them as long as a tip of blood flows in these veins, and what I shall not supply with erudition I will supply with fervour, zeal, enthusiasm, and devotedness.

KIN CHIN LATOW.

P. S. As I was coming to my office just now, I read another letter of "Alif" in the Library. Till I reply to the letter I think it best to quote a reply which Bahman (a Parsi) gave to Vansittart—"Think not that they were adorers of fire; for that element was only an exalted object, on the lustre of which they fix their eyes; they humbled themselves a whole week before God, and if thy understanding be ever so little exerted, thou must acknowledge thy dependence on the being supremely pure."

MADRAS.

A MISSING SHIP.—It is now some seven or eight months since a British vessel, the "*Earl of Elgin*," left England for Beypoor laden with upwards of 1,000 tons of coal for the Railway. Serious apprehensions are entertained regarding her safety. Should she even now make her appearance, we fear the present uncertain weather on the Malabar Coast will render the landing of her cargo a matter of impossibility.—*Times, May* 31.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

(From the Rast Goftar, June 5.)

THE *Times of India* may gild the pill to the best of his skill—yet sensible people will not swallow it smoothly. The question, divested of all twaddle imported in, for the purpose of blinding the public—and reduced to its narrowest compass—amounts to this much. Was Government justified in granting away the reclamation of the Back Bay, to a trio of private individuals without a fair and open competition? The question, is a question of principle, and ought to be discussed as such without our ears being incessantly dinned, that the Hon. Mr. Scott and his colleagues are all honorable men, and therefore fitted to carry out the scheme; —that they are all influential and wealthy, and therefore able to do the same. Nobody doubts that they are all honorable men. Their influence must be great no doubt, or the Back Bay would not have fallen to their lot;—and that they are wealthy, it is too well known to need demonstration. But what does all this amount to? Does it give them an *exclusive* right to the grant of Back Bay? Were *they* the only honest men in Bombay? Had Wealth out of this vast city singled *them* out to be her favorite sons? In short were they the only men able enough and willing enough to clear the 'stables'? If not the question occurs again—what right had they to the exclusive grant of Back Bay.

It is remarkable that the most devoted partizans of Mr. Scott do not even insinuate that he and the others had any thing like a right exclusively to have the Back Bay granted them for reclamation. But we are answered that Mr. Scott and his cosharers are all men of undoubted integrity. That Back Bay has long been lying unreclaimed;—that many have before this applied for the reclamation, but have found the task too difficult for themselves. That Messrs. Scott and Company are the only persons fit for the undertaking—and that therefore a "general competion" would have been an "empty form". And the answer simply means this. It is admitted that A B and C have no right exclusively to partake of certain loaves and fishes; but they have capacious stomachs strong enough to digest the said loaves and fishes, and that therefore the same ought to be allowed them ungrudgingly.

It is true, that a grant of the Back Bay has often been applied for, but without any result. We would very much like to be informed, when was the last application made. We may safely venture to say that it was not two years ago. And within the last two years Bombay has so rapidly progressed in wealth;—there are so many schemes, Banks, Joint Stock Associations, &c.—that it is quite reasonable to suppose that if public tenders had been invited on this occasion many would have responded to the call. Bombay, as regards wealth and commercial enterprize, is not the same in 1864, that it was in 1859. And it is sheer nonsense to assume that because a scheme was not taken up when the means to carry it into execution were comparatively scarce, that that the same would be the case when the chief impediment in the way no longer exists.

But then let it be granted, that there was no one in Bombay willing and able enough to reclaim Back Bay;—let it be granted that without the illustrious trio aforesaid, Back Bay would have remained useless and unreclaimed,—a reproach to the Natives of Bombay for their sluggishness, and want of commercial enterprize. Let us grant all this, and then ask once more why was there not an open competition? If Government had in view nothing else but the carrying into execution of an important and useful scheme;—if no favoritism was intended;—and if matters really stood, as we have above taken it for granted;—what so simple to imagine, that an open competition would have terminated the matter according to the wishes of the Government Back Bay would have then, as now, stood an equal chance of being reclaimed; if none else were able to take up the Herculean task—why, the tender of Mr. Scott and the others would have been accepted, and no cause given for so much scandal as is the case at present. This is not all. We would have been saved a dangerous precedent; viz. giving away public property by private contract.

The fact is, that in a weak moment Government. committed a gross blunder—however well meaning, it was still a blunder. As far as we can recollect it was the *Bombay Gazette* that first took up the pen against the measure; and the whole press English and Vernacular—the *Times of India*, and a few others excepted,—followed suit. That was the time to withdraw, but Government perhaps thought it unbecoming to give way before the Press. At last forced into compliance by the deservingly severe strictures in the papers the promoters of the scheme themselves thought it right to request the Government to cancel the grant to them, and to invite tenders. But, not being in a listening mood, their request was not complied with, and they were assured that Government had great faith in their integrity and sound calculation, and that they may go on with the business.

So ends the matter at present. How the reclamation is carried on remains yet to be seen.

THE FORGED CONFEDERATE REPORT.

(From the London Review.)

THE acknowledgment that a document forwarded to the British Government by Mr. Seward, and alleged to be the report of the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, is a forgery, raises a question which cannot be ignored, and which, we regret to think, affects either the good faith or the sense of responsibility of the Washington Government. We have before us the undoubted facts—first, that this report is a fabrication; and next, that it was submitted by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell as a genuine document. It is again certain that it was directly calculated to raise a conviction in the minds of Her Majesty's Government favourable to the views of the Washington Cabinet, and damaging to the Confederacy. If Mr. Seward knew, or had reasonable ground to believe, that the report was fictitious, it is inconceivable on what plea, not discreditable to himself and his Government, he could instruct Mr. Adams to communicate it to Earl Russell. Is there any ground, then, for believing that he had cause to suspect the character of the report, or that he had sufficient evidence before him for believing it to be forged? This is the point to which we should address ourselves. It matters comparatively little whose hand traced the forgery. But if American statesmen endorse documents of whose genuineness they have no proof, and of whose fictitious character there is a reasonable presumption, we must suspend our judgment upon the reports they submit to us in future. till we have some more reliable proof that they are to be depended upon than the assurance of a Federal Minister.

The report in question pretended to be the official report of Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and, as such, was communicated to our Government in the beginning of the present year. Nothing could have been better timed for Mr. Seward's purposes than the discovery of this report had it been genuine, for it furnished distinct evidence with regard to the supposed transactions of the Confederate Government with British ship-builders. It made Mr. Mallory say, "in accordance with the order of the President, early in the present year, I despatched several agents to England and France, with orders to contract for eight iron-clad vessels suitable for ocean service," and proceeded to represent him as complaining that the British Government had seized these vessels, "which were to be provided with rams," in order to break the blockade. Earl Russell must have been somewhat surprised to find the Minister of so able a statesman as President Davis blabbing vital secrets of State in so open-mouthed a manner; and we suspect that Mr. Seward chuckled amazingly when he heard that the English Attorney-General had pronounced the alleged report "unquestionably" genuine. Mr. Seward knew better. From whence did this report emanate? Earl Russell took it from Mr. Adams, who got it from Mr. Seward and, however he might have been inclined to suspect it, had he read it in a newspaper, he could hardly suppose that Mr. Seward was in the position of a country bumpkin who had fallen in with skittlesharpers. Mr. Seward had means of testing the character of the document. He at least knew that it had not appeared in any of the Southern papers. Those papers regularly find their way into the Federal States, and are quoted by the Federal press. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Seward is less alive to their importance, or less acquainted with their contents, than the New York editors. When he found, then, that the alleged report appeared in none of the Southern journals, and that it came to him only on the authority of a New York paper, he was bound to satisfy himself with regard to the source from which it was derived. If he obtained no better explanation of its origin than has been given by the newspaper in which it first appeared—the *New York Sun*—it was an act of gross rashness, to say the least, to send it to Earl Russell as a reliable report. That explanation really amounts to nothing. The *Sun* neither admits nor denies the charge of forgery, nor accounts for the way in which the document came into its hands, but equivocates and evades the charge in a manner which suggests much but defines nothing. Asked whether the report was not fabricated under its own roof, it replies:—"The roof of the *Sun* building covers a very large surface, and we are not prepared to vouch for anything manufactured beneath such an immense covering. Asked whether its editors did not know, when they published the report, that it was forged, it says:—"The editors of the *Sun* have no better means of knowing that the rebel papers they receive by express from Virginia are forgeries than the editors of the *News*." It is inconceivable that Mr. Seward should see the report and not trace it to the *New York Sun*; or should trace it to that paper, and not ask its editors where they got it. If they had a better explanation than this to give him of its origin, no doubt they gave it. What is it? We are not told. We are forced, therefore; to the conclusion, either that Mr. Seward accepted an unsatisfactory explanation, and became the accomplice of the *Sun*, or that he took the report for granted solely because he saw it in a New York newspaper, and endorsed it over to the British Government as a genuine document.

Apart from its intrinsic improbability—and had it been genuine, the Confederate Naval Secretary must have been nothing less than an incorrigible blockhead to write it—there was an error on the face of the report which could hardly have failed to strike Mr. Seward as suspicious. It was addressed to the Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives—a patent and impossible informality. English statesmen may, perhaps plead ignorance of the forms of the Confederate Government; but not so Mr. Lincoln's ministers. They have as little claim to this apology as Earl Russell would have, had England been for three years at war with a rebel Government in Ireland. What, then, are we to conclude? We should be sorry indeed to say that Mr. Seward has knowingly palmed off an imposture upon her Majesty's ministers. But if he can be relieved from this charge the alternative is inevitable, that he has been the dupe of a trick from which a very slight exercise of caution would have saved him. The thing has an ugly look. When Mr. Seward likes, he can be astute enough. He knows a hawk from a handsaw, when it is his interest to distinguish between the two. And when we find him putting his imprimatur upon a clumsy forgery which tells in his favour, without doing anything to test its veracity or condescending to notice its strong inherent improbablility, we must, for the future, trust him as Hamlet trusts Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

(From the Morning Post, April 18.)

OUR Paris correspondent lately gave an account of a plan for laying an electric telegraph cable between Europe and America.. Notwithstanding the far greater distance, India will soon be fewer hours from England than America is days so far as telegraph communication is concerned. There are two principal factors upon which the solution of the problem of oceanic telegraphy depend. One of these is the nature of the cable which is to carry the electric wire. The other is the surface over which this cable is to be laid. Naturalists tell us that ten miles in perpendicular depth of the earth's crust are within the sphere of scientific observation. The loftiest mountains are about five miles high; the profoundest seas that we fathomed are about that depth. Sea maps show us the Atlantic Alps which a few hundred miles to the west of Ireland, present a steep decline of some thousand feet. Three-fourths of the surface of this planet are covered with water. Our world, the dry land, is but a mere fraction of it. Yet on this one quarter on which we live there are mountains—like the Himalayas—which rear their crests far above the snow line into the region of eternal winter, to a vertical distance of more than five miles above the general surface. The peak of Dwaligiri is near twenty-nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is probable that in the unexplored depths of the great Pacific the ships that float on its surface are much more than five miles' distance from the land at the bottom. Curious reflection for the voyager that there is only a plank between him and perhaps ten or twenty miles of perpendicular brine. Compared with this vast ocean, the broad Atlantic, deep as it is, is probably a mere shallow. But whatever depth we take, whether five miles or one, or any fraction of a mile, every degree between that and nothing must exist, measuring from the deepest part to low water mark on either shore, where, at ebb tide, the ripple chafes against the sand and whitens it with its foam. Then again, the existence of islands, which are only the tops of mountains, of greater or less magnitude, tell of the inequalities of surface which prevail far from the shores of the continents. Sandbanks and shallows teach the same lesson. In a word, we cannot doubt that the configuration of the earth's crust beneath the sea is pretty much what it is as we know it above the water line. Not that it is so abruptly rugged and regular. There is reason to believe that the action of the waters has rounded and smoothed off asperities. Stone rocks here and there may present a sharply defined outline, but the inequalities of the general surface are probably very gradual.

But there is another cause of the presumed absence of sharp points on the submerged surface of our globe. There must be a much vaster amount of animal life, in the seas which cover three quarters of this earth than there is on the dry land; and whatever lives in the waters lies down to die on the bed of the ocean. The substance brought up by soundings in deep seas invariably consists of what was once part of living organisms, swimming about, hunting other creatures for prey, and being in turn hunted itself. A shoal of herrings is several miles long, and as many broad; perhaps in deep waters it is also miles in perpendicular extent. A whale is the largest animal of which we have any authentic knowledge and if krakens have existed, or exist now, a single specimen must contain as much animal matter as a large drove of bullocks. The remains of the inhabitants of the sea all serve to form so much padding to line the bottom of it as with a soft cushion. It is not likely, therefore, that an electric telegraph cable laid across the Atlantic would meet with perpendicular gaps and chasms of great width, from brink to brink of which it could be suspended for miles like the over-house telegraph across streets, and thus break itself by its own weight if it were not made unreasonably ponderous. But if there were such chasms, that would be an additional reason for having it made as light as possible. To unite the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight, sufficient to make it sink at all, is the great desideratum. The greatest danger of the cable parting is in paying it out from the ship when it is being laid down. This is another reason why it should be made as light as possible—of course with a specific gravity adequate to sink it.

Now, in the plan alluded to above, it is maintained that a copper wire conductor, covered with a Manilla hemp insulator, is the lightest cable that can be made, and is yet quite heavy enough to sink, and strong enough to hold together and bear any strain to which it will probably be subjected. The waters of the sea, at a comparatively very short distance below the surface, are perfectly still even in the most violent tempest. It appears that in our Channel—a mere ditch compared with deep seas—the telegraphic cables at the bottom are never disturbed by tides and currents, much less by agitation produced by storms on the surface, but only by travels and anchors. Of course there may be marine monsters at the bottom of the great ocean of which we know nothing, and the wider the extent traversed by the cable the greater the chance of disturbance from huge living creatures. If the cable, in any part of its course, were to pass from one submarine precipice to another, like the over-house telegraphs across the Thames, the chances of great fish coming into contact with it and snapping it asunder would be increased. Still no strength that we could give it by means of iron wire could enable it to stand this shock any better than a simple coating of hemp. The weight of the capable intended to be laid across the Atlantic is described as so great that there is no ship in the world except the Great Eastern that will carry it. Its cost, too, is represented as being quite as heavy as the specific gravity. The two thousand three hundred and odd miles of it, at £300 a mile, the estimated cost, will amount to near three quarters of a million sterling. If the statement before us be accurate, there have been several failures of much shorter cables than this but made on the same principle, through their great weight rendering them unwieldy and unmanageable. It seems that the Falmouth and Gibraltar cable cost £300 per mile, and when made it was declared to be useless. It was impossible to lay it down, its weight being so great as to break of itself. So after lying idle for a couple of years, it was laid down in shallow water along the Barbary coast between Malta and Alexandria. The Atlantic, the Red Sea, and the Algiers cables are all stated to have destroyed themselves through their too great weight. If these data be sound and the inference deduced from them valid, it is not difficult to foresee what fate awaits the Atlantic cable which the *Great Eastern* is to lay down in 1865. This is a subject well worth the attention of the scientific world.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

(From Memoirs of a Minister of State. By F. Guizot.)

TOWARDS the end of August, 1843, the session of the Chambers having terminated, the royal family and the cabinet left the capital. The King was enjoying his summer vacation at the Chateau d'Eu; the Prince de Joinville and the Duke of Aumale went to pass some days at London and Windsor; the Duke of Nemours held a camp of ten thousand men at Plean in Brittany; I reposed at Val Richer from the fatigues of the session. Returning to Paris on the 23rd of August, I received a call from Lord Cowley to inform me that Queen Victoria was on the point of paying a visit to the King at the Chateau d'Eu, and that Lord Aberdeen would accompany her. He had only as yet received the information by a letter from Mr. Henry Greville, but he considered the fact as certain. I instantly despatched a courier to the King, who replied on the following day the 26th of August: "Yes, my dear minister, (I begin like Racine's Agamemnon,) I have every reason to believe we are about to receive at Eu a royal visit from Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. She has entrusted my sons, who arrived this morning, with all her messages. She only requires us to keep till the 30th of August a secret which is no longer one; because, she says, the execution of this project might be impeded by publicity. I therefore think it important, and I have just written to this effect to Duchatel, that our official or ministerial gazettes should not take initiative of the news, that they should express doubt in publishing it, and that they should speak always of the unsettled state of the weather and the sea particularly in September. The Queen intends to be at Brighton on Moday, to embark there to visit some English ports in the Channel, and thence to proceed to Treport, taking perhaps a French pilot at Cherburg. Be so kind as to name this to Admiral Mackau. I conclude that the authorities by land and sea will attend to their duty for salutes from all the forts batteries, and men-of-war, in case the royal flag of England should appear at Cherburg. However we shall have full intelligence, I hope. Here I am badly supplied with four invalids to serve six guns, although the Marshal ordered thirty last year. I have told General Teste to send them by post from Donai. This to faciliate the secret. Then, we must have plate and China. All here have lost their heads. The rooms are another embarrassment. Fortunately Peckham has a dozen wooden huts intended for Algiers, which I shall set up in the garden of the church and furnish them as well as we can. I have ordered 60 beds from Neuilly, and have sent to Dieppe for sailcloth, which they can pay with tar, to cover the roofs. This will be a sort of *smahla*, in which the Duke of Aumale will set the example of sleeping, as he did of charging the *smahla* of Abd-el-Kader. I have ordered a play for Monday, for the Queen expects to arrive on Saturday the 2d. It is settled that Lord Aberdeen comes with her. This seems to indicate to us the invitation of Lord Cowley. Have the goodness to tender it on my part to Lord and Lady Cowley, and Miss Wellesley. As to yourself, my dear minister, you will come when you please, but I advise you not to let it be later than Thursday, that we may have time to understand each other thoroughly, and to talk matters well over before the broadside is poured in. I shall also be delighted to see Admiral Mackau here; *but you will have to excuse the accommodation, which will be very indifferent. Never mind*; all will go on excellently well. Good night, my dear minister." At Paris, and wherever the news spread, a great effect was produced. Satisfaction for some, discontent for others, surprise for all. Amongst some members of the diplomatic body ill-humour vented itself in thoughtless and unworthy expression:—"The freak of a little girl; a king would not have acted so." And when they were answered, "a freak accepted by ministers who are not little girls," the ill-temper redoubled. "Her ministers think only of pleasing her, they tremble in her presence." Very soon, however, these ebullitions restrained themselves before the importance of the fact and the public sentiment. Impressions of the moment, and on the spot, are more truthful than the most tenacious reminiscences. I insert here textually a letter, in which, on the same evening, writing to Paris, I related the arrival and disembarkation of the Queen. At a quarter past five, cannon announced that the Queen was in sight. In another half-hour, we embarked in the royal barge, the King, the Princes, Lord Cowley, Admiral Mackau and myself, to anticipate her arrival. We proceeded about half a mile, in the calmest sea, under a beautiful sky, and the land teeming with the entire population of the neighbourhood. Our six ships under sail, dressed with French and English flags, saluted loudly and joyfully. The report of the cannon scarcely drowned the shouts of the sailors. We drew up alongside the yacht '*Victoria and Albert*.' We mounted the deck. The King and Queen were mutually effected. He embraced her. She said to me, 'I am delighted to see again *here*.' She descended with Prince Albert into the King's barge. As we approached the shore, the salutes of the cannons and crews of the men-of-war grew louder and more animated The land batteries repeated them. The Queen, as she placed her foot on shore, had the brightest expression of countenance I have ever looked upon: a mixture of emotions, a degree of surprise, of above all the most animated pleasure in this reception. Then the carriages and the journey. *God save the Queen* was loudly played, and there were as many shouts of *Long Live the Queen of England, Long Live the Queen of England* as of *Long Live the king!* Let us put faith in the power of just and simple ideas. This district loves not the English. It is Norman and maritime. In our wars with England, Treport was three times burnt, and pillaged I know not how often. Nothing would be more easy than to excite a popular passion which might embarrass us seriously; but it has been said and repeated, 'The Queen of England does an act of courtesy to our King, and we must be extremely polite to her. This idea possesses the people, and has surmounted all recollections, passions, temptations, and parties; they have shouted and they will continue to shout *Long Live the Queen*! and they applaud *God save the Queen* with enthusiasm. We must take care only not to ask it from them for too long a time. I add, however, that another simple and more durable idea, peace, the advantage of peace, has become, and becomes daily more powerful. It prevails amongst the citizens and also with the reflecting and well-disposed sections of the people. It serves us greatly at this moment. They say often amongst themselves, 'When we want peace, we must not exchange abuse and make faces at each other.' This was understood to-day by all the world on this side of the Channel." As soon as we were alone, Lord Aberdeen said to me, "Take this, I beg of you, as a certain indication of our policy, on the Spanish and on all other questions; we shall talk thoroughly on all. It was not easy to talk. The days were passed in general parties in presentations, in snatches of conversation in the drawing-rooms, in promenades. On Sunday, the 3rd of September, after Queen Victoria had been present at the English service in a hall of the Chateau arranged for that purpose, the King took her in a large *char a banc* entirely filled by the royal family, to the summit of a table-land which afforded and admirable view of sea and forest. The weather was beautiful, but the road bad, narrow, and full stones and ruts. The Queen of England laughed and amused herself at the idea of being thus jolted along in Royal French Company, in a sort of carriage quite new to her and drawn by six splendid, dapple-grey Norman horses, driven gaily by two postilions, with their sounding bells and brilliant uniform. Lord Aberdeen and I followed, with Lord Liverpool and M. de Sainte Aularie in another carriage. Lord Aberdeen had just had with the King a long *tete-a-tete*, by which he was satisfied and impressed. Satisfied with the political views and intentions which the King had opened to him, especially on the question of Spain; struck by the fertility of his ideas and recollections, by the rectitude and liberty of his judgment, by the natural and cheerful animation of his language. "The King has spoken to me without reserve and very seriously," said he to me. Lord Aberdeen and I talked as we drove along, a little of all things. He told me that for two months the Queen had projected this voyage, and had spoken of it to Sir Robert Peel and himself; that they had strongly approved of it requesting her to say nothing on the subject until the rising of Parliament, to avoid the questions, remarks, perhaps, censures of the opposition. "The Queen," added Lord Aberdeen, "would not go to Paris: she wished to pay a visit to the King and royal family, not to divert herself." In this conversation, I expressed a disposition to concert with him liberal modifications in our mutual tariffs, separately arranged by the two governments in perfect independence, rather than to conclude a solemn and permanent treaty. He seemed to accept my arguments, and I afterwards ascertained that he had said to Sir Robert Peel, "I incline to think that this would be better than a commercial treaty, the importance of which is greatly exaggerated, and never fails to excite, on both sides, much dissatisfaction and complaint." On returning from the drive, the King had no sooner left his carriage than he asked me what effect their interview had produced upon Lord Aberdeen. "Good, Sire," I replied, "I am certain; but Lord Aberdeen has not given me any details, which I must wait for." This delay greatly disconcerted the King. He was patient in the end and for general results, but the most eager and anxious of men at the moment and in any particular case. Never did he appear more friendly, I might even say more affectionate to myself. "We are," he said to me on that day, "very necessary to each other. Without you I can arrest bad policy, but it is only with you that I can carry out good."

On Tuesday the 5th of September, during a royal drive, from which we requested permission to absent ourselves, Lord Aberdeen and I walked together for two hours in the park, conversing on all subjects, on both our countries and governments, on the East, on Russia in the East, on Greece Spain, the right of search, and the treaty of Commerce. A conversation, singularly free and frank on both sides, and in which we visibly enjoyed the pleasure that leads to confidence and friendship. I was more impressed than I can describe by the calm expansion of Lord Aberdeen's mind, and the modest elevation of his sentiments. I found him at once extremely impartial and thoroughly English, a practical politician without contempt for principles, and liberal from justice and respect for rights although decidedly conservative. At the same time he seemed to me to have little state for public and ardent controversy, and disposed to prefer, for the attainment of his object, slow and gentle proceedings. The marriage of the Queen of Spain was evidently, in his eyes, our great affair, and the right of search our leading embarrassment. "There are two things," he said to me, "on which my country is not tractable and myself less liberal than I could wish,—the abolition of the slave trade, and Protestant propagandism. On all other matters, let you and me think only of doing what appears best; I will undertake to ensure approval. The two points I have named embrace impossibilities, on the side of England, and great circumspection must be observed." I asked him what might be the strength in the House of Commons of the party called *Saints*. They all *Saints* on such questions, was his answer. I convinced him, nevertheless, that our Chambers would persevere obstinately in demanding the abolition of the right of search, and that this international question was one for which a solution must be found, and a danger which called imperatively for termination. The visit ended with all the personal satisfaction and political effect which could have been anticipated and hoped. Queen Victoria departed on Thursday the 7th of September for her kingdom, leaving, between the two royal families and the minsters of the two states, the seeds of sincere confidence and rare friendship.

DIARIES OF A LADY OF QUALITY.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

IN 1823, Miss Wynn went abroad with her mother, Lady Charlotte Williams Wynn, who was intimately acquainted with the (then) Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg, *nee* Princess Royal of England.

'*Stuttgard*: *Oct.* 1823.—In the midst of the incessant gossip of the Queen Dowager, the subject of which is almost always *herself* and *her family*, some curious grains may be collected from a quantity of useless chaff. There is no topic on which she seems to me to show such good sense as in speaking of Napoleon. I heard her say: "It was of course very painful to me to receive him with civility; but I had no choice the least failure on my part might have been a sufficient pretence for depriving my husband and children of this kingdom. It was one of the occasions on which it was absolutely necessary to *faire bonne mine á mauvais jeu*. To me he was always perfectly civil." I have since heard that he gave her facilities for correspondence with her own family, at the time that the state of Europe would otherwise have made it nearly impossible. The Queen, who is always trying to puff off the conjugal tenderness of her husband, told my mother that he left it to her option whether she would receive Napoleon. She said: "I could not hesitate; it was my duty." I do not give her any credit for a determination so perfectly natural; few women *would*, I think, have hesitated under the same circumstances, even if the *option* given her was not an order given in a more polite form. I do give her much credit for the honest candour with which she *now* speaks of the fallen conqueror, though perfectly aware that it is very disagreeable to most of the members of her own family, and especially to the King. The Queen of Bavaria was not as wise; and upon some occasion when Napoleon was incensed at some slight from her, he said she should remember what she was but for him, *la fille d'un misérable petit Margrave* (*Baden*), and imitate the conduct of the Queen of Wirtemberg, *lafille du plus grand Roi de la Terre*.

'The Queen said that the great preparations made in the palaces at Stuttgard Louisbourg for the reception of Napoleon were not with her approbation, and that she said to the King, "*Mon ami, vous deveriz faire le pauvre au lieu d'etaler vos richesses, si vous ne voulez pas avoir de fortes contributions a payer*," It was ridiculous enough to hear her say how, when Napoleon admired the Lyons embroidery, and said "I cannot have such at the Tuileries," she told him it was her work, adding, "God forgive me, that was a lie." When he made the same observation on some other instance of magnificence, she told him it was all done by the *Duc, mon beaupere*, and in relating this, added the same corrective. She said the manners of Napoleon were extremely *brusque*, even when he was making the civil. She had seen both Josephine and Marie Louise with him, and seems to have been less pleased with the manners of the former than most persons who saw her.

'Napoleon used to play at whist in the evening, but not for money, playing ill and inattentively. One evening when the Queen Dowager was playing with him against her husband and his daughter (the Queen of Westphalia, the wife of Jerome), the King stopped Napoleon, who was taking up a trick that belonged to them saying, "*Sire, on ne jous pas ici en conquerant*."

'The Queen spoke much of her father, of his recovery from his first illness; mentioned the story one has often heard of his wish to read "King Lear," which the doctors refused him, and which he got in spite of them by asking for Colman's works, in which he knew he should find the play as altered by him for the stage. This I had often heard, but the affecting sequel was quite new to me, and fatiguing as the visits to Louisbourg are, I wished I had been there to have heard it from the Queen's own mouth. When the three elder princesses went in to the King, he told them what he had been reading. He said, "It is very beautiful, very affecting, and very awful.;" adding, "I am like poor Lear; but, thank God, I have no Ragan, no Goneril, but three Cordelias." The Queen wept in relating this, and my mother says she felt as if she could have done the same.'

In the autumn of 1825, Miss Wynn had the good fortune to fall in with General Alava, who would bear a detailed biography far better than many who, willingly or unwillingly, have been subjected to that critical test. He was of a good Spanish family, although not of the highest rank. He first entered the navy, and had attained the rank of captain, when he was taken prisoner on board the 'Santissima Trinidade' at Trafalgar. On being liberated he gave up the naval profession for the military, and figured as an adherent of King Joseph till 1811; when, for some unexplained reason, he changed sides, and not long afterwards we find him attached to Lord Wellington's staff as Spanish Commissioner, with the rank of Brigadier-General. His gallantry and coolness speedily made him a favorite with the English Commander-in-Chief; and their proximity in the hour of danger, as well as the degree of intimacy on which they stood towards each other, are amusingly illustrated by the Chaplain-General (Dr. Gleig), who after mentioning that the Duke, at the battle of Orthes, receiving a severe contusion from a ball, which struck his swordguard with such violence as to throw him to the ground, adds: 'He was on his feet again, however, in a moment, and in a condition to laugh at the Spanish General, Alava, who had likewise been wounded almost at the same instant in that fleshy and very sensitive part of the body, any accident to which is apt to excite the mirth rather than the sympathy of lookers-on.'*

Another story runs that, on the evening of the battle of Quatre Bras, Alava found the Duke sitting on a Bank with some papers on his knees: 'Oh' is that you, Alava! Were you at the Duchess's (of Richmond's) ball last night?, 'His tone and manner,' added Alava, in relating the incident, were enough; I felt that all would go right.'

Alava's politics were liberal; and on his return to his own country he got into trouble by taking the losing side in 1825. He was obliged to fly from Spain for a period; and, after several alternations of fortune, we find him in England during the Reform Bill agitation, when he was suspected, perhaps unjustly, of communicating what he had heard at Walmer Castle to Earl Grey. At all events, strong differences of opinion led to a partial estrangement between him and the Duke. In 1833, he was appointed Spanish Minister to the Court of St. James's; an appointment which he retained for several years, besides being charged with a special mission to France in 1834. He died at Bareges in 1841.†

Alava talked well, and knew it. He prided himself on his excellence as a *raconteur*. His versions of remarkable incidents, moreover, are always valuable from the means of information which he undoubtedly possessed.

'*Aix-la-Chapelle*: *Oct. 9th.*—I am hearing from General Alava a great deal about all those of whom history will one day talk a great deal and tell much that he could contradict on personal knowledge; for instance, he was present when Cambronne was taken, and when he is said to have made the speech so often repeated, and so often commented upon, "*La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas*." He did not say this or anything else, only screamed for a surgeon to dress his wound, having quietly surrendered.

The well-authenticated English version is, that when the French Guards fell back, Colonel Halkett, who had marked out Cambronne, dashed at him with uplifted sword, and was on the point of cutting him down, when Cambronne cried out to him to hold his hand, and surrendered. Just afterwards, Halkett's horse fell and Cambronne made an attempt to escape, but was overtaken by the Colonel, who pulled him back by the aiguillette and delivered him over to a guard of Osnabruckers.‡ Cambronne himself always denied the historic *mot* attributed to him, which, according to M. Fournier ('L'Esprit dans l'Histoire'), was invented by M. Rougemont, the editor of the 'Indépendant,' in which journal it originally appeared. To return to Alava:—

'He saw the famous correspondence which passed between Fouche and Carnot at the period of the restoration, when the former, as minister of police, was sending all the proscribed into exile. Carnot wrote, "*Ou veux-tu que j'aille, Traitre?*" Fouche replied, "*ou tu voudras, Imbecille.*"

This story is told with slight variation in the posthumous 'Mémoires' of Fouche; but the apocryphal character of that book has hitherto led many to regard it as a mere *conte pour rire* adroitly fitted to the characters. Alava's confirmation is therefore by no means superfluous.

'I am still, (continues Miss Wynn,) after all I have heard in Majorca, astonished at the manner in which Madame de Coigny, a professed *devote*, Alava, and the Prince Piere d'Aremberg, talk before us heretics of their bishops, cardinals, legates, and even their popes. Alava was telling us of the legate in Spain during the reign of Charles III. He had some discussion with Aranda, then minister, and refused some boon requested for Spain, detailing with great pomp his fears lest the interests of their holy faith might suffer by such concessions. Aranda, provoked at last, said, "How can you bring forward such arguments to me, who know that you are an Atheist as well as myself?" The *pious* legate quietly replied, "*Evero, ma questo non si dice.*"

'Alava amused me in telling of the same man, the manner in which he received the often-repeated question of that fool Charles IV., who made all around him observe the striking resemblance between his son, Don Francisco de Paula, and the Prince of Peace. The sneer with which the Legate first looked at the Queen, then at Manuel, and replied, "*Evero, Sire*," was very well described. They all speak of the present pope (Leo XII.) as having been *fire libertin*, and are not shy of letting you see that they consider his present austerity as mere hypocrisy. Of the late pope (Pius VII.) they speak with the veneration which his character seems to demand from all, but which is certainly not felt by the bigoted Catholics, who cannot endure his liberal ideas. They were speaking of the time that he passed in confinement at Fontainebleau. Napoleon wanted to force him to consent to measures which his conscience disapproved, and one day, tired out, said to one of his ministers (Fouché§, I believe), "Why do not you try what ill treatment can do? short of torture, I authorise you to employ every means." The reply was, "*Mais Sire que voulez vous que l'on fasse d'un homme qui laisse geler l'eau dans son benitier sans se plaindre de n'avoir pas due feu dans sa chambre?*"

'One evening we talked of that extraordinary personage the Prince de Ligne, who for fourscore years had lived with every person of distinction in Europe, and who, to the last moment preserved not only every useful faculty but wit and gaiety besides. He preserved also to the last a singular facility of versification, and was particularly fond of writing epitaphs on himself. They say that he must have written about five hundred, generally impromptus, and of course worthless.'

He was always writing about himself in prose as well as in verse. Amongst the heads of chapters in his 'Memoires et' melanges' we find: 'De Moi pendant le jour,' 'De Moi pendant la nuit,' 'De Moi encore,' 'Memoire pour mon cœur,' Mes écarts, ou Ma tete en liberté.

'*Apropos* Madame de Coigny told us an anecdote of that famous progress which Catherine la Grande made through the southern part of her empire, and which the Prince de Ligne as so well described. She was attended by the Ministers of the three great European Powers. They arrived at Kiow. She first asked the Austrian Cobentzel, what he thought of the town? He—made a set speech on the ruins of the ancient town, contrasting them with the new buildings which she had made, and of course extracting from that part of the subject a long tirade of compliment, &c. When this oration was ended Catherine turns to Segur, the French Minister, "*Et vous, Monsieur, qu'en pensez vous?*" *Madame, il me semble que Kiow offre le souvenir d'un grand empire et l'espoir d'un autre.*"|| Catherine then says: "*A votre tour, Monsieur Fitzherbert* (afterwards Lord St. Helens), *qu'en dites-vous? Ma foi,, Madame, je trouve que c'est le plus vilain trou que nous ayons encore vu dans notre route.*" Madam de Coigny says she has laughed at Lord St. Helens about this speech; that he replied that everything that was pretty, everything flattering, had been said, and as he could not repeat *that*, nothing remained him but the plain truth. She added, "*C'est si Anglaiz.*"

Ségur tells this story somewhat differently and less pointedly. The Prince de Ligne, who joined the Imperial suite at Kiow, does not mention the incident, but in his 'Portrait' of Catherine he mentions a reply of his own, rivalling that of the English diplomat in bluntness: '"Avouez," me dit-elle, en me montrant son 'nouveau palais de Moscou, "que voilà une 'magnifique enfilade." "C'est," repondis-je, '"la beauté d'un hôpital; mais pour une résidence, c'est pitoyable."'

'I did not know, till I heard it from Alava, the exact circumstances of the first arrival of the news of the battle of Waterloo in London. It seems that one morning a partner of the house of Rothschild came to Lord Liverpool, informed him that he had a few hours before received the glorious news, or at least the bare outline; that, having made all the advantage which this exclusive knowledge could give him on the Stock Market, he now came to impart it to Government. He *would* not answer any inquiries as to the means by which he had acquired the intelligence, *could* not give any particulars, only repeated the assurances of the truth of the information. Lord Liverpool thought it cruel, on such vague foundations, to raise hopes or fears. To one of his colleagues, Vansittart (I think), who happened to come in, he told the circumstance, and they agreed to conceal it from every other human being till more was known. There was a Cabinet dinner that day at Lord Harrowby's: not one word was said respecting the news, and Lord Liverpool was returning home full of anxiety. In the street his carriage was stopped by an unknown, who, with some apology, said that he was just come from Downing Street; that a carriage with six horses dressed with laurels, French eagles, and colours hanging out of the windows, had arrived; that the glorious news was instantly spread; and that the messenger was gone to Lord Harrowby's in pursuit of him through another street from that in which he was met.

'This, I think, I heard at the time, but certainly till now never heard the thing accounted for. It seems that the Duke of Wellington, after writing his despatch home, said to Pozzo di Borgo, "Will you write to Louis XVIII. at Ghent? tell him only that Napoleon is utterly defeated: that in less than a fortnight I shall be in possession of Paris and hope very soon after to see him reinstated. Say that excessive fatigue prevents me from writing."* A messenger was of course immediately sent off to Ghent. When he arrived, Louis and his little court happened to be assembled at breakfast in a room whose windows down to the ground were wide open. The embraces, the ejaculations, of course instantly apprised those under the windows of the arrival of good news. Among these was a spy from the house of Rothschild, who had many days been upon the watch. He no sooner heard the news then he rode post to Ostend; there, happening to find a small vessel just sailing, he embarked and got one tide before the English messenger, who arrived shortly afterwards.'

The difficulty of verifying this incident, or even of ascertaining the precise date of the arrival of the news, may be cited as an additional argument for collecting and collating contemporary testimony touching memorable events before it degenerates into hearsay or tradition. It will be remembered that, not long since, we were vanily endeavouring to decide on what day, or hour of the day, the news of the escape of Napoleon from Elba reached the Congress of Vienna, and whether the first to receive and communicate it was Prince Metternich, the Duke of Wellington, or Talleyrand.† We have found it a common belief, that the crowning victory of Waterloo was known in London on the 20th. The official intelligence did not arrive till late on the night of Wednesday the 21st; and until its arrival the Cabinet were still in complete ignorance of the fact. This may be collected from the narrative of the Knight of Kerry (the Right Honourable Fitzgerald), who, at the earnest request of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, hurried over with the news of Ligny and Quatre Bras; he started on the 18th, and did not reach London till Tuesday the 10th, at half-past 4 P.M. The Cabinet met immediately to receive and consider the intelligence, and he saw the foreign Secretary (Lord Castlereagh) again the next morning, when he was assured that nothing was yet known of the result of the final struggle. That same day (the 21) there was a Ministerial dinner at Lord Harrowby's in Grosvenor Square; but Lord Bathurst, who was the Colonial and War Secretary, was not at that dinner; and the despatches from the Duke, brought by Major Percy‡, were addressed to him. His residence was in Mansfield Street; and after dining at home he had strolled out, restless and anxious, and thus missed the messenger; who drove first to his house, and, not finding him, went straight to Lord Harrowby's. There some difficulty occurred from the unwillingness Major Percy to deliver his despatch to any one but Lord Bathurst. He was at length persuaded to entrust them to Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister.

It was felt instinctively that the victory had cost dear, and eager and passionate were the inquiries pressed upon every one who had been at Lord Harrowby's, or had got speech of Major Percy. Amongst these was a gentleman, the son of a Cabinet Minister, who had gone from Lady Jersey's in Berkeley Square, at the earnest request of a distinguished party assembled there, in company with Earl Grey, and now hurried back to sadden or gladden as he could. 'Has the Duke escaped?'—'Without a scratch.' 'William' and Frederic Ponsonby?'—'Both killed.'§ 'Frederic Howard?'—'Killed.' 'Gordon?'—'Killed.' 'Fitzroy Somerset?'—'Lost an arm.' 'Lord Uxbridge?'—'Lost 'a leg.' 'Have the Guards suffered?'—'Dreadfully.' Within ten minutes the rooms were deserted; and the interlocutors had all stolen away to spread their scanty and disjointed information, or to mourn over it.

The news up to the evening of the 17th (including Ligny and Quatre Bras) was published in 'The Times' of the 21st, on the information of Mr. Sutton, proprietor of the passage vessels plying between Ostend and Colchester. It was tolerably correct as to Quatre Bras; but, by a strange coincidence, it assigned to the Prussians on the 17th the precise position which they attained by an heroic effort on the 18th. 'The Prussians having on their part approximated to the English in the course of the day (the 17th), the junction of the two armies of Blucher and Wellington was effected at Genappe, where Wellington slept on Friday night.' This recalls another historical error, which has unluckily been perpetuated by the pencil of genius on walls set apart for historic or poetic truth. In the Seventh Report of the Commission on the Fine Arts (1847), the subject recommended for the large compartment on the east side of the Royal Gallery leading to the House of Lords is: 'Waterloo: The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher.' The execution of the design was allotted to Mr. Maclise, who, after diligent inquiry and with the full sanction of the Commission, followed the popular belief in fixing the place of meeting at La Belle Alliance. It was not until the publication of the tenth volume of the 'Supplementary Despatches,' that the Duke's personal testimony on the point was adduced. In a letter to Mr. Mudford, dated June 8th, 1816, he wrote:—'a remarkable instance of the falsehoods, circulated through the evidence of unofficial despatches, is to be found in the report of a meeting between Marshal Blucher and me at La Belle Alliance, *and some have gone so far as to have seen the chair in which I sat down in the farmhouse.* It happens that the meeting took place after ten at night, at the village of Genappe, and anybody who attempts to describe with truth the operations of the different armies will see *that it could not be otherwise*.'

Captain Gronow has gone so far as to say that he was present, with other officers, at the meeting at La Belle Alliance. Confidently as the Duke writes, there are strong reasons for suspecting that he was mistaken as to the precise place. It is clear from French official accounts that the French did not abandon Genappe till past eleven; from the Prussian, that Blucher and his staff did not reach it till near midnight; and the probability is that the real place of meeting (as stated in the 'Story of Waterloo,' by Dr. Gleig) was at a farm or hamlet called *Maison du Roi* or *Maison Rouge*, some miles from the battle-field. In Mr. Maclise's picture, the signs of recent and bloody conflict are crowded into the scene with all the prodigality of inventive genius—from the ground heaped with the dying and the dead, to the shattered farm-building with the dead pigeons on the rafter. The artist's fame will, of course, rest on his treatment of the subject from his own and the popular point of view; but it is not the less to be regretted that historical accuracy should be thus set at nought without even the poor excuse of a tradition or a myth.

There is a passage in the leading article of 'The Times' of Thursday the 22nd, announcing the victory, with partially confirms the Rothschild agent story:—

'Those who attended to the operations of the Stock Exchange yesterday (21st) were persuaded that the news of the day before would be followed up by something still more brilliant and decisive. *Omnium* rose in the course of the day to 6 per cent. premium, and some houses, generally supposed to possess the best information, were among the purchasers.'

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* The Life of Arthur, First Duke of Wellington, &c., p. 272.

† For further details of Alava's life, see Lord Holland's 'Foreign Reminiscences,' p. 159; 'Larpent's Journal,' vol. iii. p. 41; and Ed. Rev., vol. xciii. p. 160.

‡ Siborne's 'History of the War in France and Belgium,' vol. ii. p. 220.

§ In the 'Mémoires,' Fouché is made to say that Napoleon, knowing his repugnance to violent measures against the pope, never trusted him with the conduct of them.

|| Kiow was the capital of the ancient empire of Muscovy.

* The Duke himself wrote to this effect to Louis XVIII. on the morning of the 19th; but it is highly probable that a brief announcement of the victory was despatched at once.

† Ed. Rev., Vol. cxii. p. 235.

‡ The Honourable Major Percy, brother of the present Earl of Beverley. Every other officer of the Duke's personal staff was killed or wounded in the action.

§ Sir Frederic Ponsonby was left for dead upon the field. Sir William was killed.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6TH.

Bird, Ensign R. S., H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, from England.

Deacon, Captain, Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Shore, Deputy Assistant Commissary T., Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6TH.

Hall, Captain J. D., 4th Rifles, on leave, to ——

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 6TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

In accordance with Section 44 para 808, page 105, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code the undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate, subject to confirmation:—Lieutenant S. H. Hallahan, 44th Foot.—This Officer is not available for duty with Troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 4th June.

The following order are confirmed:—

Dated 15th March.—By Lieutenant Colonel Rocke, Commanding 72nd Foot, appointing the following Officers to act as a Committee of Paymastership, with effect from the 1st instant:—

President.—Major Rice.

Members.—Captain Stewart; and Captain Hostings.

Captain Stewart to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Dated 19th May.—The Officer Commanding H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, appointing Ensign C. A. Carthew, to act as Interpreter to that Regiment, vice Fawcett, with effect from the 6th idem.

Surgeon R. Millar, is appointed medical charge of the 7th Regiment N. I., vice Gilbert.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Captain G. E. Acklom, 44th Foot, 15 months from date of embarkation to England on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain G. C. Bower, 44th Foot, from 6th July to 5th August; Captain F. D. Walters, 44th Foot, from 6th July to 5th August; Lieutenant A. J. Roberts, 44th Foot, from 15th July to 31st August; Lieutenant C. Maguire, 44th Foot, from 15th July to 31st August; and Lieutenant R. Y. Foley, 44th Foot, from 15th July to 31st August, in extension of private affairs.

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on 18 June, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	From
6	Amberwitch (s)	Stiffe	Kurrachee June 3.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	To
6	Octavia	Bristow	London.
	Mary Anne	Nacoda	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Her Majesty's Seamer *Amberwitch*, from Kurrachee.—Mr Wates, and son; and 16 Telegraph's men.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *King of Algeria*, W. Curphez, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Tim Whiffler*, A. Cotter, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Monarchy*, A. Day, bound to Madras.
Ship *Nadershaw*, Nacoda, bonnd to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *British Empire*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Atit Rahimon*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Sebastian Cabot*, for Liverpool,

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 6th June 1864.

London.

Yarra—loose copper tiles, 61 tons 17 cwt., Nasmith & Co.; loose piece buffalo horns, 150 cwt., Grey & Co.

Liverpool.

Ambrose—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Ramcrustna Sozba & Co.; 3 cases woollen Shirts, 59¾ dozens, Souza Pinto & Co.

Ann Buckle—50 bales cotton, 175, cwt., Dharsey Jadowjee; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 4 bales cotton, 24 cwt., Mathooradass Soorjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Thara Khemjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., S. S. Narielwalla; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttonsey Goculdass; 35 bales cotton, 122¼ cwt., Vussunjee Jatha.

Arracana—46 bales wool, 152 cwt., 1 qr. 14 lbs., 30 bales goat hair, 99 cwt 1 qr. 14 lbs., Jakub Sawoo & Co.; 48 bales cotton, 150½ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyr & Co.

Belle Isle—24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jorawermull Sewlall; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., H. Clason & Co.; 59 bales cotton, 206½ cwt., Bhugwandass Hurgeevun; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt, Bhico Souzba & Co.

Black Eagle—15 bales wool, 45 cwt. Anundjee Poonja; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Anundjee Poonja.

Bombay—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Tejpall.

British Empire—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Manock Bhimjee; 34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Khetsep Ragowjee

Cambay—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt. S. Burstall & Co;

Caroline—71 bales cotton, 248½ cwt., Ludha Thobun; 32 bales wool, 96 cwt. Ludha Thobun.

Castilion—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Rogunath Ramchunder and Co.; 130 bales wool, 390 cwt., Vussunjee Dewchund; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Toolseydass Vurujdass; 250 bags linseed 375 cwt., Veersey Mooljee.

Clasmerdon—12 bales wool, 36 cwt., Heerachund Sobagchund; 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Morarjee Pudomsey; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Toolsydass Nurseydass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurree Govind.

Etna—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., John Clover & Co.; 27 bales cotton, 101½ cwt., Perbut Jotsey.

Fanny Forsyth—100 bales hemp, 350 cwt., Hurree Govind; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Thakersy Vussonjee.

Glendower—147 bags Rapeseed, 214¼ cwt., Ralli Brothers; 640 bundles galls, 320 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 143 bags surseeseed, 214¾ cwt., 3 bags linseed 4½ cwt., Coowerjee Mowjee.

Great Australia—7 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Kessowdass Goculdass; 22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Noormahomed Datoobhoy sons & Co.; 33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Khimjee Persotum.

Havelock—47 bales wool, 141 cwt., Cursetjee Pestonjee Erany.

Harmonides—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Henry Moore—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Combie sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., A. Belle & Co.

Herald—78 bales cotton, 273 cwt., Dewjee Bhimjee; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Dewjee Bhimjee.

Illustrious—31 bales cotton, 93 cwt., Vurdhman Poonsey and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Teebhowan Jugjeevundass; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Premanund Bhagwan; 120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Kessonjee Petamber, 44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Lalljee Hemchund and Co.; 9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Mottee Boga.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—54 bales wool, 162 cwt., Vomersey Govindjee.

King of Italy—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Veerjee Nursey and Co.; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Veerjee Nursey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Moorjee Mororjee.

Lepento—61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Davidut Damjee; 23 bales wool, 69 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund.

Matheran—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Jaitha Vullubjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt.. Kessoo Wagga.

North East—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Nydia—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, 101½ cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; loose coir yarn, 90 cwt., 250 bundles Linseed, 125 cwt., Thakersy Hurreedass; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 117 bales cotton, 409½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, 760 cwt., M. and M. Heerjee and Co.

Ontario—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Morarbhoy Virzbhookun; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., H. Classon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nursey Jewraj.

Owen Glendower—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama & Co.; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 50 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Bhara Topun.

Sir Charles Napier—680 bundles coir yarn, 120 cwt., Mowjee Jaitha & Co.; 150 bales wool, 450 cwt. Bheemjee Girdher & Co.; 38 bales cotton, 133 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee & Co.; 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Poorunmull Cheenneeram; 128 bales cotton, 448 M. and M. Heerjee & Co.

Sea King—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vurdhman Poonsey & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Macnee & Co.; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., Ludha Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Fazulbhoy Goolamhoosin & Co.

Sebastian Cobat—103 bags linseed, 154½ cwt., Roysey Hurpar.

Sedburgh—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Cooverjee Premjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandorung.

Statelie—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., M. and M. Heerjee & Co.

Strongbow—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, Premchund Roychund; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Kursondass Madowdass.

Havre.

Gertrude—100 Bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers.

Swiftsure—50 bales cotton, 75 cwt., W. Cassinath.

New York.

Martaban—48 bales wool, 143 cwt., Canjee Bhanjee; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Lee and Brown; 80 bales wool, 90 cwt., Masindol Rogers and Co.

Marsellies

Steamer *Jeddo*—2 boxes sample of cotton, 2 cases sundries J. Siegfried and Co.

Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*—14 bundles silk, 1,498 cwt., Aladin Abibbhoy.

Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*—1 bundle raw silk, 90 lbs. Hajee Syed Jaffer Heerja; 3 bundles shawls, 73 Pieces Hajee Meerja Shaffee Misky, 1 package shawls, Finlay Scott and Co.

John Bright—loose sandalwood, 194 cwt., Rujuballi Ally Rajub; 5 cases Cambay stone plair doll 86000 No. Vundrawun Jumnadass; 1 case Cambay stone goolmongley 20,820 No.; 16 bundles E. teeth 12¼ cwt., Nugindass Bhydass.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Ready Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. ,,
To Clyde	} Nothing doing.	
To Hull		
To China		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 1)
687 Winterthur, Seward— Huschke & Co. (c.l. May 21)
595 Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 36)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1466 Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
534 Agincourt, Penrice—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1261 Alsagar, Piterson—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 17)
831 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co. (c. l. May 7)
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c.l. May 7)
1197 Aracana, Hatfield—Dady & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 21)
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.
1189 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
931 Bombay, Sellars—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1414 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung.
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. (c. l. May 29)
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co. (c.l. April 29)
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co. (c.l. Mar. 28)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. May 28)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Cornforth & Co. (c.l. May 25)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. April 7)
1069 Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes—B. H. Cama. (c.l. May 5)
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (discharging.)
1660 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
894 Harold, Peedeline—F. Sands & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 6)
1562 Harmonides,—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. May 12)
1117 Henry Moore,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 3)
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 13)
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1700 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Apr. 6)
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1194 Matsura, Steward—The Captain. (c. l. May 23)
1796 Mistress of the Seas, Pain—H. M. Seedick.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co. (c.l. June 1)
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c.l. May 24)
110 North East, Boyd—M. N. Bhownagaree. (c. l. May 2)
1063 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 5)
990 Owen Glendower,—Macnee & Co. (c.l. April 25)
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
237 Queen of the Mersey—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 12
939 Sattara, Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c.l. Apr 12)
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c. l. May 19)
1075 Statelie, Campbell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1227 Strongbow, Crombie—B. Shipping & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorung. (c.l. May 28)
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co. (c. l. May 23)
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
1012 Vicksburg, Scott—M. N. Melissa. (c. l. May 9)
399 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

959 Avabhoy, Marr—John Clover & Co. (c. l. March 13.)

FOR MOULMAIN

646 Jessie Coffin, Caffin—Coupland & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

560 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
811 Northumberland, Miller.

NOT FIXED.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
611 Alicia, Anderson—J. W. Wright & Co.
Alligator, Nacoda.
Amazon—Danneberg Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
784 Atiet Rahemon, Jones.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.
1931 Annie, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
175 Anne Royden, Affleck—Lyon Brothers & Co.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
761 Bhooj Nuggur, Bonnett.
474 Camila, Crockett—Forbes & Co.
674 Campbell, Ron—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
998 City of Amoy, McMellan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
531 City of London, Ferguson, Finlay, Clark & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
1069 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
769 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
909 Dolbadren Castle, Mesnard, S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1143 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
810 Eloisa, Philpott—B. H. Cama.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Renti.
624 Fort William, Castle.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1263 Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
503 Marguerite, Bertin—Coupland & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1160 Owangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
1312 Pride of the Occan, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
924 Prince of Wales, Hunter—Lawrence & Co.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1009 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
265 Sturdy (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
1169 Sparkler, McLoughton—W. Nicol & Co.
370 Southern Cross, Milman.
1160 Southern Belle, Danneston,—W. Nicol & Co.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Rattonjee Eduljee, Esq.
1236 Sydenham, Harding.
440 Spitfire, Mills—The Captain.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
1089 Ticonderoga (a), Rice—Stearns.
874 Tinto.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
647 Zemindar, Jones.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	274 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	85 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	160 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	238 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175		98 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal,
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	24 per ct.
East India Bank		......	12 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,200 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 80,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 38,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400		Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
,, Loan 1835-36	98
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	116

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (2nd June 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 610 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 610 to 615
New Oomravuttee	,, 575 to 595
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 560 to 570
New Veeraval	,, 540 to 545
New Khandeish	,, 540 to 545
New Poratchee	,, 530 to 340
New Accote	,, 605 to 610
New Mangalore	,, 540 to 545
New Hinghunghat	,, 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-6 to 6-8
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 34. ,, 33 to 34.
Niger	,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Committee in Bombay.

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The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,,	2s. 0½d. do.
Two ,, ,,	2s. 0¼d. do.
One ,, ,,	2s. 0d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct. per an.		
do. 9 do. do.	5½ do	do.	
do. 6 do. do.	5 do.	do.	
do. 4 do. do.	4½ do.	do.	
do. 3 do. do	4 do.	do.	

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum	
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	5 ,,	,,	
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,,	6 ,,	,,	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.	
Do. at 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
Do. at 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
Do. at 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.	
Do. on Demand do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Scotland and Ireland. do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... ....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-61 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2-55 ,,	,,
Sight	,, 2-50 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	do.
1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain	3 ,,
,, 6 ,,	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at	2s. 0½d.	,,
Do. Demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
Do. Scotland ,,		
Do. Ireland ,,		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct.	per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3	,,
Do. 6 ,,	4	,,
Do. 12 ,,	5	,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
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Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

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24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	
The complete Works of William Shakespeare, from the text of Johnson, Steevens, and Reed. With biographical Sketch, by M. C. Clarke	3	12
Cudjo's Cave. By J. S. Trowbridge	4	8
The Quiver: designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vols. 4 and 5. Each.	3	8
Shakespeare's Jest Books. Vol 2	5	12
The Maori King; or the Story of our quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. By J. E. Gorst	8	0
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Creole Bride. By P. B. St. John	1	8
The Sailor Crusoe. By ditto	2	12
Leah; or the Jewish Maiden	1	8
The Sketch Book of Washington Irving	2	12
Military Ends and Moral Means, &c. By Colonel J. J. Graham	12	0
Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints. By Dr. Guthrie	3	12
Heroines of the Household. By author of "The Heavenward Path," &c.	2	12
Chasing the Sun; or Rambles in Norway. 4 plates.	0	12
The Interpreter: a tale of the War. By Melville	3	12
Saxby's Weather System; or Lunar influence on weather	3	0
Fanny White and her friend Jack Rawlings; a romance of a young lady thief and a boy burglar	1	8
The Martins of Cro'Martin, 2 vols. By Lever	3	0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 8	3	12
Royal Navy List for March	2	0
Croquet. By Captain M. Reid	2	0
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 9	5	12
Gleig's Life of Wellington	3	12
Bain on the Study of Character	6	12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Book, 2 vols.	6	0
Jackson's Military Surveying	8	12
Tom Moody's Tales. Edited by M. Lemon	5	12
Bon Gaultier's Ballads	6	8
Cassells' Book of Etiquette	0	12
——— Letter Writer	0	12
Aikin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	20	0
Sullivan's English Dictionary	2	12
Weale's ——— ——— (Clarke's)	3	8
Renan's Life of Jesus, English translation	8	0
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	12
Church Services, of sorts.—Rs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½ and	20	0
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Law of Private Trading, Banking, Bankruptcy, Master and Servant, Bills and Cheques, Joint Stock Companies, Husband and Wife.—each	0	12
Thackeray's Esmond	4	8
The Horses of the Sahara. By General Dumas	8	0
Burn's Self—Aid Cyclopædia	8	0
The House of Elmore	3	12
Sleigh's Personal Wrongs and their remedies	2	0
Enquire within upon everything	2	0
The New British Pharmacopœia	8	0
Punch's Pocket Book for 1864	2	0
Self Improvement	0	12
Lang's The Forger's Wife. Too much alike. Secret Police. Too clever by half. My Friend's wife; or York, you're wanted.—Each	0	12
Lang's Captain Macdonald. Remarkable Convicts. Each	1	8
Boosey's Pianoforte Instructor	0	12
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1864	4	8
Half-penny Journal, Vols. 1 and 2 in one	6	12
Skittles (companion volume to Anonyma)	1	8
Plain directions for purchasing horses	0	12
Reading without Tears	1	8
The Welcome Guest, Vols. 1, 2, and 3 each	3	8
Hoppus's Measurer	2	12
Dumas's Paris Life at Twenty	1	8
Memorable events in the Life of a London Physician	5	12
Song Books, with music.—Cowell's Comic, Russell's, Moore's, Scotch, Negro, Popular and Christy Minstrels.—Each	0	12

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Overland Mail	April 26 and May 3	1	0
Thacker's Overland News	April 26 and May 3	1	0
The Tablet	April 23 and 30	1	4
Medical Times	ditto.	1	4
Army and Navy Gazette	ditto.	1	4
The Queen	ditto.	1	4
The U. S. Gazette	ditto.	1	4
Reynold' News	April 24 and May 1	1	0
Weekly Dispatch	ditto	1	4

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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel enamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

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